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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF THE

INDIANA

Congressional Delegation,

IN THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS,

WITH A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE

Political Issues of the Day.

BY W. H. GODDARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

PRICE, SINGLE COPY, 20 CTS.; SEVEN COPIES, \$1; ADDRESS, P. O. BOX, 1146.

Printed by W. H. Moore, 484 Eleventh Street.

1866.

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Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1866,

By W. H. GODDARD,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PREFACE.

The 39th Congress being the most important one which has ever assembled, and believing the citizens of Indiana to be deeply interested in their Representatives, and desirous of knowing their personal history, as well as their political status, I have prepared a biographical sketch of each, together with a brief review of the political issues of the day. Much more might have been said respecting the Democratic members had they, or their friends, responded to the request made for the necessary data.

INDIANA.

Indiana was admitted into the Union, in 1816, then a wilderness, now one of the great States of the Union, with a population of about 1,380,000 inhabitants. Indiana having prudently and wisely adopted the free-school system, now can be seen school-houses erected at almost every cross-road. The time has been, that Indianians were looked upon as very ordinary, and when they visited the Capital of the nation, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and stopped at the hotels, were assigned to the third or fourth story, but since the Union Republican party has come into power, they are considered to be "somebody," and are now permitted to occupy the first floor or front seats. Indiana is represented in the American Congress, by two Senators and eleven Representatives, and by men of integrity and ability. One of Indiana's noble sons, has the honor to preside over the 39th Congress, the most important that has ever assembled since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States—momentous questions are to be discussed and settled at some future day, in which every true American citizen is deeply interested; and at no time since the formation of the Government, have the American people watched more closely the proceedings of that august body.

Indiana was represented in President Lincoln's cabinet, and is now represented in President Johnson's, by the Honorable Hugh McCulloch, one of her purest and brightest intellects, and he stands to-day at the head of the great Financial Department of the Nation. A few years ago, he was known only as a private citizen of Indiana, now he is honored as the ablest financier in America, and in fact of the whole world. At no time have the State affairs of Indiana ever been so well conducted as during the past four or five years. Nobly have her sons upheld the honor and dignity of the commonwealth, legions sprang forth to uphold the flag of the Union, and wherever they were with banners unfurled to the breeze, they became a synonym of victory. Their fame sheds a bright lustre upon almost every battlefield; they planted the "Stars and Stripes" amid the flight of unnumbered bullets, on the heights of Richmond, on the walls of that renowned battle-ground, Yorktown—at Manassas, Antietam, Donelson, Shiloh, Gettysburg, the Wilderness—and with their banners ragged, shattered and torn, planted the emblem of liberty above the clouds on Look-

out Mountain. No where did they turn their backs to the foe, but on, on they went fighting and conquering until the "Stars and Stripes" floated in triumph over the whole domain. Their fame will go throughout the world; their memories will be cherished, not only by Indiana, but by the whole sisterhood of States.

"Thou, too, move on, O ship of State,
Move on, O Union, strong and great;
Humanity, with all its fears,
With all its hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate.
We know what master laid thy keel,
What workmen wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast, each sail, each rope,
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge, in what a heat,
Where shaped the anchor of thy hope."

THE SO-CALLED DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

It is well known to every intelligent American citizen, that during the Revolutionary war our great and good ancestors were to a large extent embarrassed in achieving their independence by a gang of Tories and a *Benedict Arnold*. In the war of 1812 there was held a Hartford Convention, and in 1864 while the great power of the American Nation was being used to put down a monstrous and wicked rebellion, there was held a Chicago Convention by men calling themselves "Democrats," but their acts were more treacherous to the cause of human liberty than those of the Tories or *Benedict Arnold*. If the Chicago Convention was Democratic, then the rebellion was a Democratic rebellion, for it broke out in and was confined to Democratic States. It was brought about by Southern Democrats, and Democrats North upheld them in their efforts to break up the Union. Democrats officered the whole Rebel army. Democrats *in gray* made up the whole Rebel army. The so-called "Southern Confederacy" was officered from the Presidency down to the lowest clerkship by Democrats. In the city of Washington under the Democratic Administration of Buchanan the rebellion was conspired and prepared, and he declared he had not the power to prevent it.

A member of the Cabinet of a Democratic Administration stripped the North of arms and smuggled them to Democratic States, to murder the loyal people with and sent the army of the Union where it would be unavailable, or captured. A Democratic Cabinet officer of the same Administration scattered the American navy over the world, and permitted traitors to take possession of United States property on the seaboard.

A Democratic Secretary of the Treasury plundered the coffers of the Nation, to supply the rebellion with money, and destroyed the credit of the United States in such a way that money could not be had at 12 per cent.—now it can be obtained by a Union Secretary by millions for. 6 and 7 per cent.

A Democratic President, appealed to by the loyal people to save the Nation and prevent a bloody war refused, and declared that the Government could not constitutionally defend itself, and that it was "unconstitutional" to coerce a traitor.

A Democratic President allowed United States arsenals to be plundered of their arms; shops, navy-yards, and fortresses to be seized, and rebel armies

to be organized without calling upon a single man to prevent it. His acts were applauded by every Democratic Governor, and by Democrats throughout the country.

During the darkest hour of the rebellion these same Chicago Democrats throughout the North, were politically and personally opposed to every legislative, financial, military or moral measure taken to speedily and successfully prosecute the war to a glorious end, and save the Nation's life. All their sympathies were with their "friends" who were in arms against the Government, and attempting with all their strength to pierce the Nation's heart.

These Chicago Democrats desired to give up the land bequeathed to us by our noble and patriotic fathers, but the loyal people through the domain, in a thundering voice said :

"Is this the land our fathers loved?
The freedom which they fought to win?
Is this the soil they trod upon?
Are these the graves they slumber in?
Are we their sons, by whom are borne,
The mantles which the dead have worn?
And shall we crouch above their graves
With craven soul and fettered lip,
Yoked in with marked and muttering slaves,
And tremble at a master's whip?
By their enlarging souls which burst
The bands and fetters round them set—
By the free Pilgrim spirit, nursed
Within our inmost bosoms yet—
By all above, around, below,
Be the eternal answer, No!"

When the traitors of the South first ushered into overt hostilities by the bombardment of Fort Sumter, the only States still adhering to the Union which had Democratic Governors, except those of the Pacific, were as follows: Delaware, William Burton; Virginia, John Letcher; North Carolina, J. W. Ellis; Kentucky, Beriah Magoffin; Tennessee, Isham G. Harris; Missouri, Clairborne T. Jackson; Arkansas, Henry M. Rector. To each of these Democratic Governors, and all the Republican Governors, President Lincoln appealed for soldiers to aid in the defence of the immediately imperilled Capital of the Nation, and by each Democratic Governor he was refused—by nearly all with ignominy and insult. You see, that had the existence of the Nation depended on the Democratic Governors, and the party that elected them, it would have perished.

When the war did come, the leaders of the Democratic party who manipulated their conventions and manufactured their platforms, boasted that they had been for thirty long years laying their plans deep and wide to destroy the Government of our fathers and establish one of their own—the chief corner-stone to rest on human slavery.

Democrats of the South murdered by a system of starvation and exposure 60,000 brave and heroic defenders of the Union. Six hundred of Indiana's noble sons, as brave and as heroic as martyrs ever were, now sleep their last sleep at Andersonville—a Democratic grave-yard. Yet the Democratic Senator from Indiana has the audacity to say "*he has no proof that the rebels mistreated their prisoners.*" Oh! no, the official record of the Democratic grave-yard was nothing to him. His sympathies *are not* with the martyred heroes, but with his Democratic friends of the South.

The high and enormous taxes are caused by the Democratic party; for, had they remained true to their country we would have had no war—but

the taxes would now be double had they succeeded. The laboring man gives about one hour's labor every day to pay for Democracy. The rich pay about one-tenth of their income for the cost of the Democratic party. Generation after generation will have to carry this Democratic burden.

See the hundreds and thousands of the sons of the North, whose bodies are strewn over the South, and the support and comfort of families now desolate—caused by the Democratic party. The great and good man ABRAHAM LINCOLN, whose acts adorn the brightest pages of history, was assassinated by a Chicago Democrat. All the nation's past and present woes were caused by the treachery of the Democratic party.

During the Presidential campaign of 1860, the leaders of the Democratic party taunted the members of the Republican party and said, if the Republicans elected Mr. Lincoln president they would by force destroy the Union. The American people elected Mr. Lincoln president; two-thirds of the Democratic Senators insulted, bantered, defied the loyal Senators in Congress; then picked up their hats and left the Senate chamber.

In Indiana, the leading Democrats of that State joined the "Sons of Liberty," a treasonable organization, instituted for the purpose of overthrowing the State governments of Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois, and forming what they called a "North-Western Confederacy;" and to organize an army and then join the "Southern Confederacy."

Notwithstanding all their great criminality and all that is detestable in barbarism, they now come before you and ask *you* to place them in power again. God forbid that that day shall ever come when the so-called Democratic party shall rule this country! Democrats now come forward and ask the soldiers, the *boys in blue*, to assist them in obtaining possession of the very Government they wished to destroy. Soldiers! did you ever hear a Democratic public speaker denounce the starvation of your fellow-comrades at Andersonville and the other hell-dens of the South? No, never!—they are as silent on that question as the very grave in which your comrades sleep. Soldiers! see the pale faces and the emaciated forms of your heroic comrades whose life-blood has been poisoned in the Democratic prisons of the South, and even denied a spoonful of pure cold water to moisten their fevered lips. Oh! can the American people be so unmindful, so treacherous, so unpatriotic as to place the so-called Democratic party in power again, to make laws and rule the American nation! Let us all, as American citizens, never dishonor or forget the country's dead by placing in power the men who attempted to assassinate the nation, either North or South. I hope and trust that the Union people will never forget their dead heroes, but will say

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest
By all their country's wishes blest,
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mould,
She then shall dress a sweeter sod
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod."

When these Democrats ask you to vote their ticket, say to them in plain language that you can never forget your dead comrade that fell at the Wilderness, or those that died at Andersonville, and as a sample show them the official record of your comrades who died at Andersonville, as follows:

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Post Hospital.</i>	<i>In Stockade.</i>	<i>Small-Pox Hospital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
March, 1864.....	262	15	5	282
April.....	477	71	34	582
May.....	633	65	10	708
June.....	1,041	150	10	1,201
July.....	1,119	620	5	1,744
August.....	1,490	1,502	—	2,992
September.....	1,255	1,423	—	2,678
October.....	1,294	301	—	1,595
November.....	494	—	—	494
December.....	166	2	—	168
January, 1865.....	191	8	—	199
February.....	147	—	—	147
Aggregate, 12 months....	8,569	4,157	64	12,790

The reader will observe that during the months of August and September, 1864, a majority of the *dying were not even removed to the hospital, but died in the stockade.*

While the dark cloud of treason hung over our country, I rejoice that there were to be found true and loyal Democrats—"faithful among the faithless found"—and their devotion to the country will never be forgotten by the loyal people.

Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, was the only Democratic Senator in Congress that denounced the leaders of the rebellion; he declared that if he was President, he would try them for treason and if found guilty he would execute them; for his patriotic acts in the Senate, and while Military Governor of Tennessee, he was denounced by the Democratic party as a traitor, a tyrant; they thirsted for his blood and demanded his head.

In Indiana, many of the leading Democrats were true to the flag of this country, and during the Administration of President Lincoln gave him and his Administration their cordial support. Among those in Indiana that supported President Lincoln in putting down the rebellion, were Hon. D. S. Gooding, Hon. James Hughes, Hon. Joseph A. Wright, Hon. T. N. Stilwell, General Hovey, Gen. Wallace, Gen. Kimball, and a host of others too numerous to mention; but the finger of scorn was pointed at them all by their old party; they were denounced as traitors, and all the vile threats imaginable were hurled against them.

The same party that attempted to destroy the nation must never be put into power again. If that day should ever come, then the blood of 500,000 heroic men have been shed in vain. In the language of President Johnson, they must "take a back seat," and the leaders of the rebellion must be disfranchised forever. It is the duty of the loyal people to amend the Constitution of the United States prohibiting all persons who aided, abetted, or assisted the rebellion from ever holding any office in the United States. Let us make "treason odious." The rebels should be contented if they are only permitted to live and their children allowed to vote. The policy of prohibiting and allowing rebels to hold office and vote, in the language of a Tennessee patriot, Hon. Horace Maynard, has been fairly stated. He says:

"The policy has been fairly tested in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana. Where it has been rigidly adhered to, as in Maryland, West Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas, it has worked well. Where it has been abandoned or even relaxed and traitors re-enfranchised, as in Virginia, Kentucky, and Louisiana, there trouble and disorder prevail.

"The condition of the loyal Union people is little better than under the despotism of the Southern Confederacy. What that was, go ask our friends in East Tennessee—

East Tennessee, illustrious in her sorrow and the blood of her martyrs. Go to the prison cells, where hundreds pined in wretchedness, rather than pollute their souls by swearing allegiance to a power they condemned. Go to the gibbets where the patriots Hann and Harmon, the father and son, and Hanshie and Fry, passed upward along the shining pathway to glory. There see what treason did in the plenitude of its power, and what it wants but the opportunity to do again. Yes, by all means, let us heartily, and without question, indorse the President's policy, and repeat his fundamental axiom, that exercise of political power should be confined to loyal men until the sounding words shall be echoed from every Union man's hearth-stone and roof-tree in the land. Let the preservers of the nation be its rulers."

Let us stand firm and make no concessions to traitors or their sympathizers; guard the great citadel of liberty, and see to it that no traitor enters it to effect our ruin. Let us follow the path marked out for us by Washington and Jefferson, and plant the tree of Liberty so deep in the American soil that all the traitors and the whole world combined can never uproot it, and in one voice cry:

"Spare thou the tree of Liberty—
Harm not a single bough;
In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll defend it now."

THE UNION PARTY.

Thanks be to the Union defenders and to the wisdom and lofty patriotism of the loyal people, the war with bullets is over. The war with ballots has commenced; the statesman takes the place of the warrior. After a terrible rebellion—the most gigantic in the history of the world—one that has for four years employed all the energies of this mighty nation—one that has called for so lavish an expenditure of blood and treasure, we are now called upon to settle one of the most momentous questions ever brought before the American people. Treason! treason! the highest crime known to the law, has been committed with impunity, and you are called upon to protect the Union in all its purity and grandeur by your ballots, and see to it, that men are not placed into power that will make treason respectable and elevate traitors.

In the language of Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, "let no earthly power drive you from the support of the men and party who fought the battles of the late war and put down the rebellion."

The great Union party of this country is on the side of right; let that great thought prompt you to vote right at all times, and by the very law of your being you must conquer.

"For right is right since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin."

Union men of Indiana, you are called upon since the war with bullets is over, to commit suicide, by placing in power a party that was used by traitors to start the war and dismember the nation. The Union party was the agency which the people used to carry through the war and save the nation; it is within their power and it is their duty to grind into powder *at the polls* the men and party that labored to destroy the country. In your zeal to support men do not forget principle—the principles that lay at the very foundation of the government—Justice and right to all men.

Unite as one man, one mind, upon grand and holy principles, and uphold them with your sacred honor to the end of time.

Men are but to-day, to-morrow—principles are to-day, to-morrow, and forever.

The men that are appealing to you to commit suicide by placing them in power, are the same men that declared at the Chicago Convention in 1864, "that the war to restore the Union was a failure," and demanded "immediate cessation of hostilities." They are the same men that during the war, never had one word of censure for the rebellion, or of rebuke for its murderous and inhuman authors, but at all times found space and leisure to denounce, assault and vilify President Lincoln, and the men and party that were supporting him.

They are the same men who asked the people of the North at the Chicago Convention, to make an ignominious and dastardly surrender to treasonable butchers, whose hands were red and reeking with the warm blood of the soldiers who went forth at their country's call, to defend and sustain the dear old flag of our fathers.

In 1864, the National Union party met at Baltimore, and adopted the following wise and patriotic resolution :

"Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen, to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union, and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that laying aside all differences and political opinions, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling by force of arms, the rebellion now raging against its authority, and bringing to the punishment due to their crimes, the Rebels and Traitors arrayed against it."

The Union platform adopted at the same Convention, pays a handsome tribute to the living, and reveres the memories of the dead as follows :

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, who have periled their lives in defence of their country, and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defence, shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.

I see no reason at the present time to abandon the principles laid down at that convention, which brought the rebellion to a close. The platform laid down at that convention says, "*and in bringing to punishment due to their crimes, the rebels and traitors arrayed against it.*" It is in the power of the Union people of this country to punish the traitors, "due to their crimes" if they only remain *true and firm*. The Nation is in the hands of the people; the people must rule. The men that attempted to break up the Union by force of arms, now proclaim that they made a deplorable mistake by going out of the "Union to fight," but should have fought their battles "within the Union." They now propose to fight their battles "in the Union" with the ballot; let every Union man meet them at the polls in the coming campaign, and not only *overpower* them, but grind them to powder. The Union party made a solemn pledge "that the memories of those who have fallen in the defence of their country, shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance." Watch with an eager eye the course of events, and see who betrays that solemn pledge by permitting traitors to go "unwhipped of justice."

They cannot be "held in grateful and everlasting remembrance," by

allowing eleven States of the Union to be controlled by rebels and traitors. Their memories cannot be held in "everlasting remembrance" by placing in power, in eleven States of this Union, the men who murdered them or sanctioned it. Their memories cannot be held "in everlasting remembrance," by dividing the ranks of the Union party, and allowing men to get the Government into their hands, whose sympathies were with the rebels, and who have no tears to shed for the Union defenders, who fell in defence of their country, or for the 60,000, who were frozen and starved to death at Belle Isle, Libby Prison and Andersonville.

The Union party needs no eulogizing, its name is illustrious, and its fame will go to the end of the world; its acts live as a burning light in the American Republic. The Union party organized an army of over one million of men, brave and heroic as ever went into battle; and built the grandest navy in the world, and put down a gigantic, wicked and infamous rebellion. The Union is now in the hands of the Union party, and if they will lay aside all side issues and unfurl their glorious banner to the breeze from East to West, from North to South, and inscribe thereon the patriotic sentiment, that none but UNCONDITIONAL UNION MEN SHALL RULE THE NATION; that party will hold the balance of power, for years to come. The people will never leave the Union party, if that party will but remain true and firm. In Union there is strength.

"A Union of lakes, a Union of lands,
A Union no power can sever,
A Union of hearts, a Union of hands—
And the American Union forever!"

"And the Star Spangled Banner, Oh! long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!"

And may it ever float in all its beauty, majesty and glory, as when first unfurled by GEORGE WASHINGTON, and upheld by the strong, stalwart arm of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

W. H. G.

Washington, April, 1866.

HON. HENRY S. LANE.

He was born February 24, 1811, in Montgomery county, Kentucky; he received a good common school education; he studied law in his native State; removed to Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in that State. In 1837 he was a member of the Indiana Legislature; in 1840 he was elected to Congress from Indiana, and served two years. In 1849 he was a candidate for Congress; he and his opponent, the Democratic candidate, Joseph E. McDonald, favored the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and if that could not be done, they were in favor of removing the seat of government to free soil, but he was defeated by the Democratic candidate. During the Mexican war he was appointed a lieutenant colonel of volunteers and served under General Taylor, and acquitting himself with great credit. In 1859 he was elected to the United States Senate to contest the seat of Jesse D. Bright, who was elected illegally, but the Senate of the United States being largely Democratic he was denied his seat. In 1860 he was selected as the Gubernatorial standard-bearer of the Republican party of Indiana, and was triumphantly elected over T. A. Hendricks by over 9,000 majority, which was a glorious victory for the Republican party in Indiana; his able and patriotic efforts in that memorable campaign will long be remembered by the Republicans of Indiana. In 1861 he was inau-

gured Governor of Indiana ; two days after his inauguration he was elected by the Legislature United States Senator for six years, which position he has filled with credit to himself and to the Commonwealth of Indiana, and is now Chairman of the Committee on Pensions.

In the good old days of Whiggery he was an ardent and zealous friend of Henry Clay, the noble son of Kentucky—the noblest “ Roman of them all.” In his early manhood he was known and called the “ Wabash Orator,” and as a stump speaker, he had few superiors, if any, in the West.

When the Republican party was organized he became a member of that noble, patriotic party, and was President of the National Republican Convention which met in Independence Square, Philadelphia, July 4th, 1856, and was prominently spoken of at that Convention as a suitable candidate for the Vice Presidency.

While in Congress in 1841, he rose for the first time to make a few remarks, on some important questions then before the House ; he had not spoken long before the members began to leave their seats and crowd around him, and as they crowded around him the more and more eloquent he got, and soon attracted the attention of the whole House with the exception of one Democratic member who was engaged in writing, but soon his eloquence aroused his attention, he laid down his pen, and looking towards Lane exclaimed in a loud voice—“ Who in — is that fellow speaking?”

In 1860 he attended the Chicago Convention as an “ outside member,” urging the nomination of Abraham Lincoln as the most available candidate for the Presidency, saying—“ give us honest Old Abe, and we will carry Indiana by 10,000 majority.” Mr. Lane, though born in a Slave State, was opposed to the institution of Slavery—he was anxious to see its name and nature blotted from the world. Mr. Lane was sworn in as United States Senator in March, 1861, while two-thirds of the Democratic Senators were plotting the destruction of the Government. During the rebellion, and while the dark cloud of treason was hanging over the capital of our country, he was true and firm in his devotion to the country, never wavered or faltered in performing the duties entrusted to him in the best interest of our common country. He was a warm and devoted friend of the lamented President Lincoln, and supported him and his administration ; and it is well known that he done more to secure the nomination for the Presidency of that good and great man at Chicago in 1860 than any one man.

Senator Lane was a true and devoted friend to the national defenders, and ably defended them on all occasions from the vituperations heaped upon them and their families by copperheads and traitors. The following is an eloquent tribute to the valor of the defenders of the Republic, spoken at a banquet, given to the returning remnants of the Minnesota First, in Washington City in 1864, which is the best specimen of patriotic eloquence I have seen. He said :

I am here to-night, under your kind invitation, to honor and to welcome the war-worn and scarred veterans of the 1st Minnesota. I will not mar and disfigure the grandeur of your history by any feeble eulogy of mine. I leave the task to some future Tacitus, or Hume, or Bancroft, or Motley. You have written your own history upon nineteen glorious and bloody battle-fields, the names of which should be inscribed upon your torn battle-flag. The history of the Army of the Potomac is your history. You have participated in all its battles. You have shared a common gloom and common glory.

In the darkest hour of the nation's history you responded promptly to the nation's call. I saw you when 1,040 strong. You return to us now with only 360. You have lost over 700 in killed, wounded, and discharged on account of sickness incurred

in the service. You have been first in the charge and last in the retreat. What regiment in our noble army has a grander history than yours?

I hail your return with gratitude and pride, but my emotions are not unmingled with sadness. "Your comrades, why come they not to the feast and to the banquet?" Why are they not here to receive the free offering of a nation's gratitude? Why is it that their relatives and friends, in their far-off homes in their loved Minnesota, shall wait and watch for their returning footsteps, never more to gladden their vision! Slavery and rebellion have laid them in bloody graves, but their blood cries aloud to heaven for vengeance, and a just God will hear and heed their cry. Those who have wantonly taken the sword shall perish by the sword.

In 1861 I saw your regiment full of youth, and life, and hope, and fires of patriotism blazing from every eye; your Colonel (Col. Colville,) then in the full flower of a noble manhood, now borne into the room upon the arms of four of his brave soldiers; your banner, unsullied and untorn by the storm of battle, now all rent and torn; many of the stars shot away; some lost at Bull Run, some upon the Peninsula, some at Gettysburg, and in the other bloody battles which you have borne a part so distinguished. But angel fingers have gathered them up and placed them in the deep azure of Heaven, to blaze forever, calm, silent, and enduring witnesses to the great and good cause in which they fell—the cause of progress, of Christian civilization, of free institutions, of the Union and universal freedom.

But if brevity is always the soul of wit, upon this occasion and at this hour, it is the soul of propriety, and I must not forget that I am to respond to the sentiment, "The soldiers of the West"—a noble theme—which warms the heart, and stirs the blood like a call to battle. If I had time to enumerate the battlefields in which the soldiers of the West have struggled and triumphed, and illustrated their bravery, prowess and patriotism, this would be eulogy enough.

The mountain gorges of Northern Georgia, the Alleghanies of West Virginia—these are monuments which God has reared, and which will bear the fame of the great army of the West to all the coming ages. Donelson, Shiloh, Stone River, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Springfield, Pea Ridge, tell their own story. I am proud of the great army of the West. I am proud of my own noble State of Indiana. She stands in this great contest the Chevalier Bayard of States—without fear, or without reproach. She has participated in every victory in the West, and shared in no defeat. Her blood has reddened every battlefield from Cape Hatteras to Pea Ridge. But I draw no invidious distinctions between sections. We have the noblest army the world ever saw, drawn from every portion of our common country. We have no rivalry, only a generous emulation to see who shall most and best serve our common glorious country. A native of Kentucky, an adopted son of Indiana, I feel to-night I have a still higher distinction: I am a citizen of the United States of America; I have a share in the achievements and glory of the whole army, without regard to birthplace or residence.

Soldiers, you have fought a good fight, but much still remains to be done. There can be no peace until the authority of the Government, the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be established over all the States now in rebellion. These rebels have appealed to the sword—let the sword now decide. There can be no compromise. Can you compromise between virtue and vice, good and evil, light and darkness, liberty and slavery?

Slavery, wrong, and oppression were born in hell, and there can be no compromise, no permanent peace, no lasting Union, while slavery exists. It has been destroyed by the rebels themselves, and by no action of ours. The first gun fired at Fort Sumter was its death knell. To save a nation, it was found necessary to free a race, and I accept this conclusion, drawn from the logic of events.

But I detain you. This banquet carries me back to the days of the Roman Republic, when they received their returning legions with triumphal processions and ovations, and gave their martyred heroes a place in that grand temple devoted to the worship of all the gods. If these honors were deserved by the soldiers of Imperial Rome, how much more do you deserve them? They fought to advance the conquering eagles of the Empire, for territorial aggrandizement and power. You have fought that the nation might live, and the blessings of freedom, like the sunlight of heaven, might visit all.

It is well known to every intelligent person, that there is a difference of opinion in regard to reconstructing the eleven States lately in rebellion. The question was asked by many, after the 39th Congress assembled—where does Senator Lane of Indiana stand? Will he support what is

called the President's policy, or will he stand by Congress—"make haste slowly?" Since he entered political life, he has never permitted himself to occupy a doubtful position, always ready to speak out, and let the people know his views on all questions. In the Senate of the United States, February 8, 1866, he expressed his views in a very able and elaborate speech, on the questions then agitating the minds of the American people, and that the reader of this sketch may know his views on the momentous questions of the day, I beg them to read the following extracts from his speech.

In speaking of the efforts of the President to reorganize the rebel States he said:

But, Mr. President, letting the past effort of the President of the United States to reorganize these rebel States go by without making war upon it, I have simply this to say: if the President of the United States had a right to regulate suffrage at all, he had a right to specify every condition under which suffrage should be exercised. In his proclamation, he has disfranchised fourteen classes of persons, all numerous, who were to have no right to vote, and who were voters under the constitution of North Carolina, and this exclusion was clearly right under the circumstances; and if the President had a right to say that a rebel under certain circumstances should not vote, he certainly had a right to say that a loyal man under all circumstances should vote. I make no war as I before remarked, upon the President's plan of reconstruction if I understand what that plan is. If by the President's plan of reorganization you simply mean that we approve what the President under the necessities of the case has done with a view to the reorganization of the rebel States, I have only this to say: that I find fault with nothing in the proclamations providing for a provisional government in North Carolina, and the other States lately in rebellion, except the right granted in those proclamations for rebels to vote and the disfranchisement of loyal people. As far as possible, for purposes of convenience, I would recognize the present State organizations, I would recognize the present State boundaries. But if the President's plan means that we shall now, here and to-day, open wide the doors for the admission to these rebel representatives into Congress, then I am against it; I am opposed to it; they cannot be admitted at present with benefit to themselves or safety to the nation, and the resurrection trumpet shall sound the summons of these rebels to the general judgment before my voice or vote shall summon them to these Halls. [Applause in the galleries.] I have seen no evidence that the President desires the immediate admission of rebel representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER, (Mr. CLARK.) Order! Order!

Speaking of the ordinance of secession he says:

"But we are asked, did the ordinance of secession carry a single State beyond the pale of the Constitution? I answer you that the simple ordinance of secession did not. They might have resolved, and resolved, and resolved a thousand times, and it would not have operated to carry them out of the Union. It was not the act of secession, but the act of open, violent, and flagrant war, made upon the Union, which destroyed their right to representation. They might have resolved to secede every day in the year, and still have abided by the laws of the United States, and their resolutions would have had no effect. The moment they declared war and became not only domestic traitors but alien enemies and belligerents, that very moment, for the time being, their constitutional relations to the United States were changed, and they can only be restored by the Congress of the United States. The people have too long looked to the President for a plan of restoration and reconstruction. They have looked to him for that which he has no power to grant. Look to Congress. Congress alone, embodying the will of the people, in whom resides the sovereignty of the nation, can recall and restore these States to their proper relations to the General Government."

Upon admitting Senators from the late rebel States, he says:

"When I am prepared to admit that the condition of any State is such as to entitle it to representation, I shall vote to admit their members, and lest I may be misunderstood, I say now, that when any representative is called to that desk in the

presence of God and these Senators, if he falters in taking the test oath, he is no Senator by vote of mine.

"But, Mr. President, not to detain the Senate longer, I hope that the time will speedily come when with all these guarantees and safeguards thrown around the loyal men and the freedmen of the South, we may be permitted to hail them again as brothers, and permit their participation in the councils of the nation. The storm cloud of war which so long has lowered over and darkened the land, excluding almost every star of hope, is now, thank God, spanned by the bow of peace and of promise, giving assurance that hereafter the rushing red tide of war shall no more deluge the land in blood."

At the conclusion of his speech he was warmly congratulated by Senators Trumbull, Fessenden, Wade, Wilson, and Sumner. It was the ablest effort of his life, and his speech has been extensively circulated by the Union Congressional Committee. As an orator, Mr. Lane is one of the most eloquent in the Senate.

HON. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

He was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 7, 1819; was educated at South Hanover College; studied law and completed his legal studies at the age of 24. He settled in Indiana, and practiced his profession with success. In 1848 he was elected a member to the Indiana Legislature by the county in which he lived from his early youth—the county of Shelby. In 1850 he was elected Senatorial delegate to the Convention to amend the State Constitution. In 1851 he was elected to Congress, and served four years in the lower house of Congress. In 1855 he was appointed by President Pierce Commissioner of the General Land Office, and discharged the duties of said office for four years; during that time a vast amount of business was done. The correspondence were nearly a quarter of a million, the patents above four hundred thousand, and the land sold, located by land warrants, and taken by land grants, amounted to eighty millions of acres. During the four years he had charge of the office more business was transacted by the General Land Office than at any period of the Government's history.

In 1860 he was nominated by the Democratic party of Indiana for Governor, and after a thorough canvass of the State he was defeated by Hon. Henry S. Lane, the Republican candidate, by over 9,000 majority. In 1863 he was elected by the Indiana Legislature United States Senator for six years.

Mr. Hendricks is a member of the Committees on the Judiciary, Naval Affairs, Public Lands, and Public Buildings and Grounds; he is the ablest Democratic Senator in Congress, and is looked upon as the leader of the Democratic party in the Senate.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

HON. WILLIAM E. NIBLACK

Was born in Dubois county, Indiana, May 19, 1822. In 1843 he was admitted to practice law, and during the same year he was appointed County Surveyor. In 1849 he was elected to the State Legislature, where he served until 1852. In 1854, he was appointed a Circuit Judge, and was subsequently elected to fill the same position which he had discharged with fidelity and marked ability. In 1858, he was elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress by 1,383 majority, and in 1860 he was re-elected to Congress by

a large majority. At the termination of the Thirty-sixth Congress he returned to his home and engaged in the practice of his profession, (the law.) In 1862, he was elected to the Indiana State Legislature from the county of Knox—was Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

In 1864 Hon. William E. Niblack was nominated by the Democrats of his district as their candidate for the 39th Congress; the Republicans nominated Col. C. M. Allen, a man of great ability, and as a public speaker stands second to no man in the southern part of Indiana. After an interesting canvass, Mr. Niblack was elected by 2,110 majority, and was appointed by Speaker Colfax a member of the Committee on Pensions. The following is the vote of the 1st district by counties in 1864 :

C. M. ALLEN.		W. E. NIBLACK.		C. M. ALLEN.		W. E. NIBLACK.	
Davies	1,245		1,252	Posey	1,418		1,565
Dubois	305		1,507	Spencer	1,560		1,482
Gibson	1,290		1,490	Vanderberg	2,625		2,356
Knox	1,350		1,763	Warrick	1,315		1,451
Martin	584		886				
Pike	924		966		12,610		14,720

Hon. W. E. Niblack received 2,110 majority.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

HON. M. C. KERR

Is a lawyer by profession, and has been successful in his practice. Politically he is, and always has been a Democrat. In 1864 he was nominated by the Democrats of the second district for Congress, and was elected over Hon. W. W. Curry, the Republican candidate by 2,293 majority.

Before the passage of the Civil Rights bill he delivered in the House of Representatives an elaborate speech against its passage, claiming that the bill was unconstitutional, and violated the rights of the States.

In speaking of the bill, he says :

"There shall be no discrimination in civil rights or immunities among citizens of the United States in any State or Territory, on account of race or color, or previous condition of slavery.

"But it does not define the term 'civil rights or immunities.' What are such rights? One writer says civil rights are those which have no relation to the establishment, support or management of the Government. Another says they are the rights of a citizen; rights due from one citizen to another, the privation of which is a civil injury for which redress may be sought by a civil action. Other authors define all these terms in different ways, and assign them to larger or narrower definitions according to their views. Who shall settle these questions? Who shall define these terms? Their definition here by gentlemen on this floor is one thing; their definition after this bill shall have become a law will become quite another thing. The anti-slavery amendment of the Constitution had one very simple object to accomplish when gentlemen on the other side of this House desired to secure its adoption; but now it is confidently appealed to as authority for this bill and almost every other radical and revolutionary measure advocated by the majority in this Congress. Those gentlemen often have strange visions of constitutional law, and it is not safe to judge from their opinions to-day what they will be to-morrow.

Again, he says :

"The Constitution of Indiana, adopted in 1851, forbids any negro or mulatto to come into or settle in that State after the adoption of that Constitution, and declares all contracts made with any negro or mulatto coming into the State contrary to the provisions of that Constitution shall be void. This bill proposes to annul those con-

stitutional provisions, and all State laws passed to secure their execution. A negro comes into this State in defiance of them, and makes contracts, and the courts of Indiana, acting under *color* of those provisions of law, refuse to enforce those contracts.

"There will thus arise, not only a conflict of authority, which may lead to most unhappy results, but the officers refusing to enforce such contracts would under the provisions of this bill, at once become criminals, subject to the penalties already mentioned. Or if a State court or officer refuse in any such proceeding to receive the testimony of any negro where he was forbidden by the State law to receive it, he too would incur the penalties of this bill. It cannot be claimed that the person to whom I have referred could not be punished under the provisions of this bill because they were acting as officers, and their conduct was the result of errors of judgment only. That would be no valid defense—no defense at all—against the positive terms of the law. I hold that the only persons intended to be punished by this bill are persons acting under State authority in some sort of official capacity. By its very terms, it only applies to persons who shall do these prohibited acts "under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom." Who can act under such color but officers of some kind? I might go on and in this manner illustrate the practical working of this extraordinary measure. But I have said enough to indicate the inherent viciousness of the bill. It takes a long and fearful step toward the complete obliteration of State authority, and the reserved and original rights of the States."

The following is the vote by counties in 1864:

W. W. CURRY.		M. C. KERR.		W. W. CURRY.		M. C. KERR.	
Clark	1,226	2,087	Perry	1,130		1,090	
Crawford	721	748	Scott	614		746	
Floyd	1,769	2,007	Washington	1,323		1,841	
Harrison	1,423	1,816					
Orange	858	1,022		9,064		11,357	

Hon. M. C. Kerr's majority 2,293.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

HON. RALPH HILL.

He was born October 12, 1827, in Trumbull county, Ohio. His father died when he was but eleven years old, leaving his son almost entirely dependent upon his own labor for his support. During the summer months he worked on a farm, attending the common district school during the winter, until he was eighteen years of age, when he commenced an academic course at Kinsman Academy, which he attended during the winter and spring sessions, until he was twenty—working in the summer to pay his tuition and support himself. At the age of twenty he attended the Grand River Institute at Austinburgh, Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he remained one year and a half, and at the end of that time he had prepared himself to enter the sophomore class in college, which he had hoped to do, but finding it impossible to obtain the necessary funds, he abandoned the idea, and in September, 1850, commenced the study of law at the New York State and National Law School at Ballston Spa, New York. He remained there until February, 1851, when he was examined and admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the State of New York. He continued his study at Ballston during the remainder of the term, and graduated as L. L. D., in August, 1851. In August, 1852, he emigrated to Columbus, Bartholomew county, Indiana, and commenced the practice of law, in which business he has ever since been engaged. In 1864 the Union men of the 3d Congressional District nominated him for Congress; he accepted the nomination, and although the district had gone Democratic in 1862, he spared no effort on his part to place the Union party in

power once more in that district; and after an able and thorough canvass he was elected a Representative to the 39th Congress over Hon. Henry W. Harrington, the Democratic candidate, then a member of the 38th Congress. Mr. Hill is a member of the Committee on Territories and the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department. In the House of Representatives, March 17, 1866, he made a speech on the momentous question of the day—reconstruction—in which he said:

I thank God, sir, that, despite the gigantic efforts of the vast horde of parricidal hands and traitorous hearts that have sought the destruction of this great fabric reared by the immortal of our land and race, the nation's ensign still proudly floats, not only above us, but over every portion of the nation's domain, and commands a new respect from every nation on this earth. When, in sorrowful retrospect, I recall the scenes enacted in this Hall but five short years ago, when treason talked triumphant and insulting, and loyal men, with bated breath, and their faces in the dust, begged as a boon that traitors would but name some terms on which they would consent to spare the nation's life, until, spurned with indignity and contempt in their low disgrace, the vast loyal North rose in its manhood and stood erect, with the blood of every free loyal heart pledged to wipe out this foul stain; and when I remember the deep maledictions which were heaped on the heads of those who dared to raise a hand to repel the blow aimed at the nation's heart, even by those, I am pained to say, who held seats here by choice of the constituencies of the free North; and these failing, the funereal wails chanted from these seats over the fancied grave of this great Republic, where the wish of the singer was but father to the thought he sang; and when, sir, I behold the integrity and perpetuity of the Republic, as I fondly hope, vindicated by the blood and valor of a million loyal hearts, its strength made terrible to all foreign foes, the last traitor disarmed, and those lately so defiant and insulting now begging permission to return here, whence they so scoffingly retired, again, sir, I thank God and take courage.

Shall the blood of the nation's fallen heroes be shed in vain? Mr. Hill truly says:

Sir, if the four years of desolating war were all in vain; if the resistance to armed rebellion was all one grand mistake; if the achievements of your gallant soldiers, more glorious than any history had hitherto recorded, were all without a purpose or an object; if the brave thousands for whom widows and mothers still weep in unavailing woe went down to dishonored graves; if, as the sole fruit of all this mighty revolution, it is developed at last that your boasted republican Government is but a farce, and that in its administration no distinction exists between those who point the dagger at its vitals, and those who lay their lives upon its altar, then open wide these doors, and welcome with warm embrace those now clamoring for admission here. Start not back from the grasp of their stained hands, though they drip with your brother's blood; for know that they but assert their rights, and that it was your folly that your brother's blood was shed.

But if, on the other hand, your appeal to the brave and patriotic millions to array themselves in serried ranks, and march to almost certain death to save from destruction mankind's last hope for free government, was not one stupendous lie; if you would not turn to eternal shame the deeds of valor which are now your highest glory; if you would not cover with infamy the graves, yet sacred, where the flesh of your fallen kindred has scarcely yet moldered back to its mother earth; if you would not stamp the fratricidal mark of Cain upon the maimed and scarred survivors, then, in the name of the martyred dead and mutilated living; in the name of the great loyal North, whose blood and treasure were poured out like water in the nation's cause; in the name of the millions struggling upward all over this green earth, whose fervent prayers went up to heaven through all the dread struggle that your armies might succeed, I implore the members of this House that in this last grand act, of this great drama, they so shape this work of reconstruction that the valor of our Army shall not have all been wasted, and that the nation shall not lose by legislation here, all that it so gloriously achieved by its armies in the field.

The following is the vote by counties in the 3d Congressional district in 1864:

	R. HILL.	H. W. HARRINGTON.		R. HILL.	H. W. HARRINGTON.
Bartholomew	1,753	2,112	Jennings	2,847	1,839
Brown	378	825	Lawrance	1,439	1,202
Jackson	1,149	1,867	Monroe	1,190	1,290
Jefferson	1,787	1,190	Switzerlan	1,494	848
				12,017	11,173

Hon. Ralph Hill's majority, 844.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

HON. JOHN H. FARQUHAR

Was born of Quaker parentage in Frederick county, Maryland, December 20, 1818. At the age of twelve his father died, whereupon his widowed mother emigrated with her family to Richmond, Wayne county, Indiana, the "garden spot" of the State. His opportunities for education were indifferent, such only as country schools in those days offered. For that highest education which springs from the wise and gentle influence of the fireside, and the company of good and sensible people, he had ample scope. In 1837, he was attached to the corps of engineers, who, under the employ of the State of Indiana, surveyed and built the White Water Canal; was soon advanced to the position of assistant engineer, and continued thus occupied until the State ceased to prosecute the work in 1840. In 1841, Mr. Farquhar began to read law with Matson & Holliand, varying the monotony of study by switching off occasionally into politics. In 1841, he was elected Secretary of the Indiana Senate, and in 1843 he was elected Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, which position he filled with success, receiving the thanks of both branches of the Legislature. In 1842, he appeared for the first time on the political stage as a public speaker; he and John D. Howland canvassed the county of Franklin, together advocating the doctrines of the Whig party. In 1843, Mr. Farquhar was admitted to the bar and settled in practice of law at Brookville, Franklin county, Indiana, which has continued to be his residence to the present time. In 1844, Mr. Farquhar was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention which nominated the great American orator for President. At that Convention he pledged the ticket nominated his earnest and cordial support. Returning from the Convention, he was nominated by the Whigs of Franklin County a candidate for the Legislature; he accepted the nomination for the purpose of making a canvass, and he followed through sunshine and storm, through evil as well as good report, the flag of our common country, upheld by the stalwart right arm of Henry Clay—the county being largely Democratic, he was of course defeated, but notwithstanding his defeat he ran one hundred votes ahead of his ticket. While engaged in professional and other pursuits, he gave much attention to politics, and was always an active participant in every campaign. In 1847, the Cholera made its appearance in Franklin county, Indiana, and raged as an epidemic among the German settlers of that county; many of the Germans became alarmed and fled, leaving their families and relatives. Mr. Farquhar, Dr. Haymon and a few other citizens of Brookville determined, if in their power to do so, to rescue them from that fatal disease; they went to work, and converted an old building near Brookville into a hospital. Mr. Farquhar then taking the necessary conveyance, conveyed those that he found unprovided for to the hospital, where the proper relief

was applied. For that humane and Christian act, his name will ever be revered by those old Germans and their children. His kind heart and genial manners drew around him hosts of friends, and in 1852, he was candidate for elector in his District on the Scott ticket, and the same year, ran for Congress against the irrepressible Jim Lane, then a citizen of Indiana, and a Locofoco, now Senator from Kansas. Mr. Farquhar and Lane made a thorough canvass of the 4th District together. There was a hot fight, but Mr. Farquhar was defeated. Though defeated he could say :

“ Freedom’s battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft is ever won.”

Senator Lane of Kansas, says it was the hardest political battle he ever fought. During that canvass the radical Freesoilers of that district held a meeting to decide who they would vote for, for Congress. Hon. James Cravens, of Ripley, was opposed to voting for either Farquhar or Lane, for neither one went far enough for him on the slavery question. Luther A. Donnell and Wm. M. Hamilton, of Decatur county, said that they had heard Farquhar and Lane both speak, and although neither of them went as far as they did, they believed Farquhar’s heart was right, and would vote accordingly.

On the 5th of May, 1857, Mr. Farquhar was married to Miss Fannie Turner of Rising Sun, Indiana, an intelligent and highly accomplished lady.

Mr. Farquhar is a gentleman of superior talents, an eloquent speaker, possesses a fine person, a rich musical voice, an almost unexampled command of words, brimming ideas—cannot but be an interesting speaker to the masses. In 1860, he was run for elector in the Fourth District, and had the honor of giving a vote in the electoral College for Abraham Lincoln, earnestly identified with the principles of the Republican party, and during that campaign controlling large masses by his activity, perseverance, and persuasive eloquence. In 1861, without asking or expecting it he was tendered a commission as captain in the 19th regiment Infantry, U. S. A. Accepting this, he was detailed as mustering and disbursing officer for the State of Indiana, and discharged the duties of said office with admirable address and business skill. Governor Morton appointed him Lieutenant Colonel of the 52nd Indiana Volunteers. Captain Farquhar made special application to the War Department, for a detail allowing him to accept this volunteer command; and this—the only favor he asked while in the service—was denied. Mr. Farquhar is a most active and intelligent man of business, of agreeable address, and attractive social qualities. So faithfully and correctly did he discharge his duties while in the service at Indianapolis, that the Secretary of War refused to detail him that he might accept a position in the field. In 1864, the Union Congressional District Convention, met at Greensburg, Indiana, and nominated Col. Farquhar for Congress. He accepted the nomination, and with a Democratic majority of 2933 staring him in the face, he determined to spare no effort on his part to carry the works of the Indiana Gibraltar of Democracy, and after a laborious canvass, succeeded in planting the flag of the Union party on their works, and was elected to the 39th Congress by 66 majority. It was the grandest and most glorious political victory ever won in Indiana. During that canvass he labored under very embarrassing circumstances; his opponent Dr. Berry, the Democratic candidate, refused to meet him and discuss the questions of the day before the people. Had his opponent “faced the music” his majority would have been large. All honor to the “Old Fourih” for its wise improve-

ment of this eventful period, by sending to the councils of the nation John H. Farquhar, a sterling patriot. Men that had not voted with the Union party before, came to the polls and quietly voted the Union ticket. The most remarkable fact is, that Mr. Farquhar received the vote of all the Democratic lawyers in Brookville.

The people were wild with enthusiasm in his District over his election, and jollification meetings were held throughout the District. One of the largest political meetings ever held in Brookville, occurred on Saturday night after the election. Patriotic songs were sung by the Union ladies of Brookville amid great enthusiasm. After the meeting adjourned, the Democracy of that County no doubt exclaimed, in the language of that good old hymn:

"I would not live alway, I ask not to stay
Where storm after storm rises dark o'er the way;
The few lurid mornings that dawn on us here
Are filled with life's woes, unblessed by a cheer."

In 1855 he organized a National Bank at Brookville with a capital of \$100,000, and was elected President of the bank; but up among the toiling millions of the great West he has now advanced to the positions he now so worthily holds by the triple influence of energy, integrity, and great natural ability. Upon the assembling of the present Congress, Col. Farquhar was appointed by the Speaker on the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. As a legislator, should he remain in Congress, he will rank among our most prudent and trustworthy legislators, and as a speaker it is in the province of the writer of this sketch to know that he is one of the most eloquent extemporary speakers in the House, and when he speaks always commands the attention of his fellow members. His powers as a debater are excellent, his varied information and the graces of a fine voice and unusually pleasing manner giving him great advantage in this particular. The following extract from a speech delivered at Manchester, Indiana, during the campaign of 1864 may be considered as a fair specimen:

Come with me, my friends, to the humble cottage in the suburbs of your village. It is a plain, unassuming home, and there are many such all over the land. Those climbing vines and clustered roses giving out their aroma, were planted, cultivated, and trained by the loved hand now palsied in death. As we enter the quiet room and see the pale cheek and quivering lip of a young and once beautiful mother, tenderly bending over a sick babe, and little ones all clothed in the garments of deep mourning, you irresistibly feel that the fell destroyer has done his work. To your inquiry, why these garments of mourning, this paled cheek and tottering form? The answer is: that when the old flag was trailed in the dust and fired on at Sumter this now desolate home was bright and gladdened by the smile and presence of her happy husband. He was a young mechanic, educated as a Democrat, and taught by the great lights of that old party: Hendricks, McDonald, Perkins, Voorhees, Vallandigham, Dodd, Bowles, Milligan, and Berry, to be true, that the first duty he owed his country was to preserve the Union and the flag. When the fife and drum beat to arms he fell into line, and enlisted for the war—to preserve the nation and *subjugate traitors*. For long, weary months she watched for his coming, and at last they brought him wrapped in the "starry banner of glory and beauty," and they laid him in the quiet village church-yard, and bedewed his grave with tears and roses.

On that memorable morn, preceding the battle of Lookout Mountain, his Colonel sent for him, and said: "Sergeant, I have watched your career in the ranks; you have never missed roll call, nor been absent or wanting in the hour of peril, and of duty. To-day, we have work to do, the life of the nation is in our hands, as color-bearer of our regiment I charge you, as you know your duty to do it." When the "long roll" and "fall in" was heard along the line, the Sergeant and his colors were in position. In the midst of that terrible struggle, and as our lines were swaging to and fro on the giddy mountain-side, in the far distance could be seen the waving flag of the gallant Sergeant, as upward and onward they went in the fiery face of the rebel cannon, until at last, high above the smoky cloud he scaled the perpendicular breastworks and

planted his colors in face of the rebel lines, and fell pierced with their bullets, firmly grasping the staff of his loved standard. They bore his lifeless form to the desolate home of that widowed wife and orphan children. We can't restore that manly form, nor fill the dreadful vacuum; but we can do that which is our bounden duty—care after the widow and orphans. They are the jewels of our households; we must preserve them as the apple of our eye; see that their wants are provided; the orphan educated; and supply them in all things the place of the absent husband and father who gave his life that we as a nation might live forever."

Socially Mr. Farquhar is one of the most genial of men, possessing in a large degree the true Christian spirit of benevolence, frank and gentlemanly in his intercourse with his fellow man.

The following is the vote by counties of the 4th District in 1864:

JOHN H. FARQUHAR.		GEORGE BERRY.		JOHN H. FARQUHAR.		GEORGE BERRY.	
Dearbon	2,123	2,366		Ohio	598	401	
Decatur	2,012	1,486		Ripley	1,911	1,727	
Franklin	1,436	2,291		Rush	1,935	1,678	
				10,015		9,949	

Hon. J. H. Farquhar's majority, 66.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

HON. GEORGE W. JULIAN.

Among the prominent statesmen and patriots of the present day and the men of mark in the 39th Congress, must be ranked the Hon. George W. Julian, of Indiana. His consistent and honorable career as a public man is not unknown to the people of the United States; but a more particular account of his life, and of the steps by which he rose from the walks of poverty and obscurity to the distinguished position he has attained among the counsellors of the nation, cannot fail to be interesting and instructive.

He was born May 5, 1817, near Centreville, the shire town of Wayne county, Indiana, his present place of residence. His father and mother were natives of North Carolina, whence they emigrated near the beginning of the present century, and were among the very earliest settlers of Indiana Territory. The family is of French extraction, the first of the name in America, having settled on the eastern shore of Maryland near the close of the last century. A son of his, Isaac Julian, is mentioned in the annals of that period as residing near Winchester, Virginia, shortly after Braddock's defeat.—(See Irving's *Life of Washington*, vol. 1, chap. 18.) On account of the continued Indian troubles, he soon after fled with his family to North Carolina.

The father of the subject of this notice was prominent among the pioneer citizens of Indiana. In 1822 he was a member of the State Legislature. He died the year following, when George was six years of age—one of six young children, left to the care of a faithful mother, but to an inheritance of poverty and hardship. The history of their early life, if written, were but another chapter from

"The short and simple annals of the poor."

Suffice it to say, that under these adverse influences George early developed his principal later characteristics. He was particularly distinguished for diligence and indomitable perseverance in the path of mental improvement, or in whatever else he deemed he ought to accomplish. After his day's labor in the fields, his practice was—unable to procure a

better light—to split a supply of “kindlings,” and by the light thus afforded to pursue his studies to a late hour of the night.

His only educational privileges were those of the common country schools of the period, and good books, occasionally borrowed from his neighbors. So his principal dependence was self-schooling—ever the grand basis upon which the successful student, whether at home, at school, or college, must build. From such a preparation, his next step was teaching, which he followed with credit upwards of three years. It was during his first school that he signalized himself by successfully resisting a very formidable effort of the “big boys,” reinforced by some of the hands then at work on the Cumberland or National road, to compel him to “treat” on Christmas day, according to a custom long prevalent at the West.

In the spring of 1839, while teaching in western Illinois, he began the study of law, which he prosecuted chiefly without the aid of a preceptor. He was admitted to practice in 1840, and followed his profession, save the interruption of politics, till the year 1861. In 1845 he was married to Miss Anne E. Finch, of Centreville. The same year Mr. Julian was elected to the State Legislature, in which he distinguished himself by his advocacy of the abolition of capital punishment, and his support of what is known as the “Butler Bill,” by the passage of which one-half the State debt was cancelled, and the State probably saved thereby from repudiation. A Whig by family associations, and elected as such, he did not hesitate to act independently of party in his advocacy of this important and very laudable measure.

About this time, influenced chiefly by the writings of Dr. Channing, he became a very earnest opponent of slavery. When, therefore, in 1848, the nomination of General Taylor was urged upon a reluctant people, he rejected it; stood neutral for a while; was finally induced to attend the Convention at Buffalo; came home overflowing with a noble enthusiasm in the good cause; was appointed elector for his district for Van Buren and Adams, and went to work heart and strength in the unequal contest; endured the disruption of kindred and social ties; received and despised the hisses and execrations, the abuse and calumnies of many of his former political associates, but courageously confronted his ablest opponents with the arrows of truth, and lashed freedom’s bitterest adversaries until they cowered before him and confessed his power. Friends and foes were alike astonished at the rapidly unfolding powers of a soul thoroughly awakened by the truth, and the latter not a little chagrined to find they had roused a lion when they thought to crush a worm. The result was, that the next year (1849) he was elected to Congress over the late Hon. Samuel W. Parker, a prominent Whig politician, and regarded by his friends as one of the best speakers of the West.

In Congress, Mr. Julian faithfully sustained the principles upon which he was elected against all temptations. His speeches on the Slavery question were able, and the tone of uncalculating radicalism which pervaded them, did much to exile him from public life during the ten years preceding his present term of service. That delivered on the Public Lands embodies the leading features of the policy on that subject, which has recently received the endorsement of all parties, and was declared by the National Era to be the most thorough speech ever made on the subject. Grace Greenwood, speaking of it at the time, paid it this compliment:—

“This was a strong, fearless, and eloquent expression of a liberty-loving and philanthropic spirit. It is lying before me now, and I have just been reading some of its finest passages; and, brief and unstudied as it is, it does not seem to me a speech for

one day, or for one Congressional session. It seems nerved with the strength of a great purpose, veined with a vital truth, a moral life-blood beating through it warm and generous. It is something that must live and work yet many days.'

In 1851, through a combination of fossil and pro-slavery Whigs and Democrats, (brought about by their leading exponents outside the district and even the State) he was defeated by Mr. Parker. In 1852, his services and reputation received honorable national recognition in his nomination, by the Pittsburg Convention, for the Vice Presidency of the United States, on the ticket with the Hon. John P. Hale.

During the reaction which followed the Free-Soil movement of 1848, Mr. Julian remained in retirement, receiving of course his full share of the odium attached to men of his class—an odium which was heightened by his determined opposition to Know-Nothingism. His speech on that subject, published in the *National Era* and "*Facts for the People*," is reckoned by many as the ablest argument extant against that strange political fanaticism, which for a time, so remarkably took possession of the public mind. Although the great body of his old and tried friends rushed into the lodges of this secret order, and turned upon him an averted face, he fought it with all his powers of argument and invective, from the very beginning to the end of its evil life; while it is simple justice to say, that if he had seen fit to join it in the Spring of 1854, he might then have been returned to Congress, as he could have been in 1851, by softening and modifying his inflexible purpose to yield no jot or tittle of what he believed to be the truth.

In 1856 he was called to take a prominent part in the initiatory progress of the National Republican party, as Vice President of the Pittsburgh Convention of that year, and chairman of the Committee of Organization. As a politician, he has steadily opposed the tendency towards "fusion" with Know-Nothingism, Douglasism, and what not, which has been the besetting sin of Indiana republicanism, and has at all times sought to strengthen the element of radicalism in the party with which he has been identified.

In 1860, by a signal triumph over every conceivable form and combination of Hunkerism, and personal and political jealousy and malignity, he was nominated by a popular vote of his party, and overwhelmingly returned to Congress at the general election.

Mr. Julian's career in Congress has not been undistinguished. Speaker Grow, in 1861, placed him on the Committee on Public Lands, where he aided in perfecting and carrying through Congress the Homestead law of 1862. He was also appointed a member of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Conduct of the War, to which honorable and very responsible position he was re-appointed by Speaker Colfax at the beginning of the 38th Congress, serving faithfully on said Committee nearly four years. He was also Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands of the last Congress, and was re-appointed to the same position at the beginning of the present Congress. Among the important measures he has introduced and supported may be named the bill repealing the fugitive slave law of 1850 and of 1793; the bill providing homesteads for soldiers and seamen on the forfeited lands of rebels; the bill providing for the sale of the mineral lands of the Government; the bill fixing eight hours as a day's work for all Government employees; the bill of the present session extending the Homestead law over the public lands of the States of the South in restricted allotments, to black and white, with a prohibition of further sales in that section; and the bill equalizing bounties among our soldiers and

sailors. All the great measures growing out of or connected with the late rebellion have found in Mr. Julian a zealous supporter; nor has any member of either branch of Congress been more faithful or indefatigable as a public servant. It may be added, as a matter of simple justice to him, that he has not only zealously sustained the Government in all its grand measures of Radicalism, such as the confiscation of rebel property, the arming of colored men as soldiers, and the destruction of slavery, but he has taken a decidedly advance position on all these questions. Still further applying his radicalism now, at the end of the war, he is among the most zealous and emphatic of those who demand the punishment of the rebel leaders, and the complete enfranchisement of the freedmen of the south.

The speeches of Mr. Julian during the war, both in Congress and before the people, have been among the very ablest of the crisis. That delivered in the House on the 14th day of January, 1862, on the "Cause and Cure of our National Troubles," is one of which his friends may well be proud, and to-day reads like a prophecy fulfilled. His speech on "Confiscation and Liberation," delivered in May following, is similar in character. That delivered in February, 1863, on "The Mistakes of the Past, the duty of the Present," is a merciless review of "Democratic Policy," as seen in the facts and figures which had been supplied by the investigations of the Committee on the Conduct of the War. In the winter of 1863-'4 he delivered a very thorough and forcible speech on his bill providing homesteads for soldiers on the lands of rebels, which was followed by another on the same subject, involving a controversy with Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, who met with a most humiliating discomfiture. During the session of 1864-'5, Mr. Julian delivered an able speech on the sale of Mineral lands, and another on "Radicalism and Conservatism," closing with a handsome and eloquent tribute to the Anti-Slavery pioneers. His speech on "Reconstruction and Suffrage," delivered last fall before the Legislature of Indiana, is reckoned among the most thorough and effective he has yet made; whilst his speeches at the present session of the 39th Congress on "Suffrage in the District of Columbia," and on "Amending the Constitution," add still further to his reputation as thinker, and a perfectly independent man who knows how to say what he thinks. All his speeches breathe the spirit of freedom, and have the merit of careful thought, methodical arrangement, and a remarkably clear and forcible diction.

It would be unjust to close this sketch without adding, that to the judicious counsel and executive energy of his excellent and gifted wife, who died soon after his election in 1860, he has been largely indebted for whatever praise-worthy work he has been able to accomplish. She was beautiful and gifted, and their lives were perfectly one. Of the three children of this marriage, two have since died, thus adding greatly to the sorrow of a bereaved heart. Mr. Julian was married a second time, in December, 1863, finding a gifted and congenial wife in Miss Laura Giddings of Ohio.

Mr. Julian is a tall man, with a physical organization not less vigorous than his intellectual. His expansive forehead indicates clearness and strength of thought, and his physiognomy marks him as a man of very decided firmness, conscientiousness, and benevolence. He is no trimmer, no dealer in expediency, and is ready at any time to make any earthly sacrifice to his conviction of right. No man was ever more inflexible in purpose. Compromise is not written on his brow, but, while in disposi-

tion he is one of the most positive of men, he possesses a most remarkable kindness of heart, strong social qualities, and a faculty of attaching to himself good men of all creeds and opinions. His face is one to be loved, because of the promise it gives of all that is gentle, and generous, and good. Looking upon him you feel that he is a man whom you can trust. His private character is above reproach, and has been a perpetual protest against the general divorce which has taken place between morals and politics. In his speeches he has for years insisted, that those who support knaves and traders for office, or men who scoff at virtue and decency, are partakers of their vices; and that, in the language of Mazzini, "We must reunite earth to heaven—politics to the eternal principles which should direct them." There has been no time, in the history of our country, when such men were more needed than now.

Mr. Julian is yet little beyond the meridian of life, and is to-day more completely embarked in public life than ever before. He seems to have found his true field of labor, and while his many friends are proud of his political record, they predict for him a career still more conspicuously honorable in the future. They know it must continue to be consistent and manly, whilst their faith grows constantly stronger that the progress of truth and liberal ideas will more and more weave the story of his life into the best and brightest pages of our national history. Probably no man in the Union has truer or more devoted friends and admirers, or more relentless foes; whilst very few of our public men possess more ability to fight their own political battles, or more courage to encounter every form and quality of opposition. On the first Monday in April, 1866, Mr. Julian was nominated by the Union men of the 5th district by a popular vote as their candidate for the 40th Congress. A nomination in that District is equivalent to an election.

The following is the vote by counties in his district for Congress in 1864:

	G. W. JULIAN.	JAMES BROWN.		G. W. JULIAN.	JAMES BROWN.
Delaware	2,218	714	Union	765	601
Fayette	1,244	843	Wayne	4,294	1,176
Henry	2,697	1,023			
Randolph	2,311	1,204		13,529	6,161

Hon. G. W. Julian's majority 7,368.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

HON. EBENEZER DUMONT

Was born in Vevay, Switzerland county, Indiana, November 23, 1814—two years before Indiana was admitted into the Union as a State. He procured his education at the Indiana University at Bloomington; he adopted the profession of law. In 1838 he was elected a member of the Indiana Legislature. He served with distinction in the war with Mexico—holding the position of Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1850 and 1853, he was again elected to the Legislature; was President of the Indiana State Bank for a number of years. Politically he was a Democrat, until the South rebelled against the Government of the United States, when he left that party and tendered his services to Governor Morton, which was accepted. He was appointed Colonel of the 7th Indiana Volunteers, was a brave and gallant officer, participating in the battle of Philippi, West Virginia. He

was appointed Brigadier-General by President Lincoln, and assigned to command a brigade in Tennessee, and had charge of a brigade at the battle of Murfreesboro. After the battle he was assigned to the command of the troops at Nashville, and from that place he led an expedition against John Morgan, capturing nearly his whole command. In 1862 the Union men of the 6th District met in Convention, and appreciating his devotion to the country and desiring to reward him for lofty patriotism, they nominated him as their candidate for the 38th Congress, and he was elected. In 1864 he was re-nominated and elected to the 39th Congress, by 7,988 majority.

During the last and present session of Congress, Mr. Dumont's health has been very feeble; so much so as to be unable to attend to his duties in Congress.

In the House of Representatives, March 17, 1866, he delivered a speech upon the "Re-admission of the rebellious States and the members thereof." In speaking of the rebels cracking their whips again in the Halls of Congress, he says:

Some gentlemen seem to be anxious to hear within this Hall the crack of the plantation whip, and to have a manifestation of plantation manners as in days of other years; and as sure as God lives they will be abundantly gratified if the policy of letting in the rebel States without guarantees shall prevail. I am opposed to it. It will prove unwise, ruinous, and disastrous; and I stand here to raise my voice against it. What we may do cannot be undone; let us not, therefore, be guilty of the folly of him who marries in a hurry and repents at leisure. A mistake in the matter is fatal; let, therefore, what we have suffered in the past, illuminate our pathway in the present. I entertain no feeling of revenge against this deluded people. I would exact nothing with a mere view to humiliation. I would do nothing that is merely vexatious. I would exact no condition-precedent that I did not regard vital to the full fruition of our victory and the future safety of the Union. Vengeance belongs not to man. In the hands of Him to whom alone it belongs let it be left.

The following is the vote by counties of the 6th District in 1864.

DUMONT.		LOVE.	DUMONT.		LOVE.
Hancock	1,364	1,395	Morgan	1,844	1,304
Hendricks	2,611	1,337	Shelby	1,793	2,372
Johnson	1,742	1,568			
Marion	9,532	3,229		18,886	10,898

Hon. Ebenezer Dumont's majority 7,988.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

HON. HENRY D. WASHBURN

Was born in Windsor, Vermont, March 28, 1832, and his father removed the same year to Ohio. At the age of twelve, he was thrown upon his own resources; at thirteen, was apprenticed to the tanner's trade, but remained at it one year. From fourteen to twenty, he was engaged in attending and teaching school. In August, 1853, he graduated at the New York State and National Law School, and commenced the practice of law at Newport, Vermillion county, Indiana, having been a resident of the county several years previous. In 1854, he was appointed Auditor of Vermillion county, and in 1856 was re-elected to the same position, and served as such until January, 1861. On the breaking out of the war, he raised a company of which he was unanimously elected Captain. August 9, 1861, he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the 18th Indiana Volunteers. June 4, 1862,

promoted to Colonel of the same regiment. December 15, 1864, was breveted a Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious conduct.

During the war he served with and was under command of the following officers, and participated in the battles fought by them—Gen. Fremont's 100 days' campaign; Gen. Pope's Black Water campaign in Missouri; Gen. Curtis in South West Missouri and Arkansas, and his famous march from Pea Ridge to the Mississippi river; Gen. Davidson, S. E. Missouri; Gen. Grant's campaign in rear of Vicksburg and the siege of the same; Gen. Bank's Teche River and Texas Coast Expedition; under Gen. Butler, Deep Bottom, Va., and Gen. Phil. Sheridan, who captured some 12,000 rebels in the Shenandoah valley.

In January, 1865, General Washburn was ordered to Savannah, Georgia, and was assigned to the command of the Southern District of Georgia, consisting of forty-five counties of that State. He remained in command until July 26, 1865, when he was mustered out of the service, having been elected to the 39th Congress the fall previous, but the seat was claimed by D. W. Voorhees.

In 1864, the Union men of the 7th District, in looking about for the most available man to defeat Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees for Congress, they selected the brave and gallant Henry D. Washburn, as the "coming man," as their candidate against Mr. Voorhees, whose political record since the breaking out of the rebellion the soldiers and Union men of the country detested.

Gen. Washburn accepted the nomination tendered him, and invited Mr. Voorhees to meet him in joint debate upon the vital questions then before the people. This, however, the Democratic Demosthenes of Indiana, declined to do. Indianians, can you tell me why? Because his political principles were so detestable that he dare not meet the General before the people.

Mr. Voorhees had declined to meet General Washburn, so the General and a large number of his friends attended a large Democratic meeting which Mr. Voorhees was to address. After Mr. Voorhees finished his remarks, the General mounted the stand and said—"I hold in my hand a speech of the Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, and if you will give me your attention I will read." (Cries of hear him! hear him! from all parts of the vast audience.) Mr. Washburn then read the following:

"You are promised liberty by the leaders of your affairs, but is there an individual in the enjoyment of it, save your oppressors? Who among you dare speak or write what he thinks against the tyranny which has robbed you of your property, imprisoned your sons, dragged you to the field of battle, and is daily deluging your country with blood?"

"I want to know if you endorse that? (Cries of yes, yes! by the Democrats.) Then you indorse," said the General, "*Benedict Arnold*; for it is the verbatim language he used when he turned traitor to America." (Great laughter and cheers. How are you, Voorhees and Benedict Arnold?)

General Washburn, before addressing the meeting, pasted *Benedict Arnold's* address to the Tories in Voorhees' speech, and read it as if reading from Mr. Voorhees' speech, and the copperheads of course endorsed every word of it.

The following is the vote by counties of the 7th Cong. District in 1864:

	H. D. WASHBURN.	D. W. VOORHEES.		H. D. WASHBURN.	D. W. VOORHEES.
Clay	1,089	1,406	Sullivan	750	2,181
Greene	1,262	1,466	Vermillion	1,064	696
Owen	1,086	1,544	Vigo	2,856	2,265
Parke	2,113	1,210			
Putnam	2,076	2,112	Total,	12,296	12,880

Daniel W. Voorhees' majority, 584.

General Washburn contested the election on the ground of illegal and fraudulent votes having been cast for Mr. Voorhees in Sullivan and Putnam counties. The Committee on Elections investigated the matter thoroughly and reported the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That Henry D. Washburn is entitled to a seat in this House as a Representative from the Seventh Congressional District of Indiana in the Thirty-Ninth Congress.—Yeas, 87 ; nays, 36.

Mr. Voorhees cannot justly complain ; for it is a matter of official record, that during the six years he was upon the House Committee on Elections, he never cast a vote in favor of ejecting a Democrat or for retaining a Whig or Republican, however much the facts of the case would justify it.

As a military officer, Gen. Washburn may be classed among the best and most efficient that entered the service from the noble State of Indiana. The soldiers who served under him, speak of him in highest terms of praise. As an officer he required nothing from the private soldier that he would have been unwilling to do himself. Kind, courteous and obliging to his fellow-soldiers in the camp, he was none the less brave as a lion on the field of battle. Among the first to enter the service of his country to put down armed treason, he was among the last to leave the service ; he remained in it, faithfully illustrating his patriotism, until the last rebel laid down his gun and the flag of the Republic floated in triumph over all the States of the Union. His services will not soon be forgotten, but will be highly appreciated by the people of Indiana. The soldiers he so honorably commanded in so many battles, were among the bravest in the service, and will always cherish his name as a kind, considerate and gallant officer.

Mr. Washburn is about six feet in height, of calm demeanor and pleasing address. He possesses much force of character, and once undertaking any thing makes every circumstance yield to its accomplishment. As a legislator, I predict an honorable career ; being honest and faithful in his convictions of duty, he will take rank among our safe and prudent statesmen, and being always animated by the principles of right, will *vote* right.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

HON. GODLOVE S ORTH.

He was born near Lebanon Pa., on the 22d of April, 1817, and is descended of a Moravian family, which accompanied the emigration of that sect under the leadership of the Count Zinzendorf into Pennsylvania, during the early days of the commonwealth. His education was obtained mainly at the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg. On leaving that institution, he studied law in the same town, in the office of the Hon. James Cooper.

Upon being called to the bar in 1839, a controlling inclination to mix in the new scenes and activities of the growing West, led Mr. Orth in that direction, and he located at La Fayette, Indiana, where he soon won for himself a reputation for ability and eloquence, that placed him in the front rank of his profession.

His first *debut* as a political speaker occurred during the famous Harrison campaign of 1840, in which he took an active part. Of an ardent and impulsive temperament and an enthusiastic Whig, he plunged eagerly into the canvass and amid its tumultuous gatherings, found frequent and congenial opportunities for the display of his peculiar powers as a popular orator.

In 1843, he was elected to the Indiana Senate from Tippecano county. Though the youngest, he was recognized as one of the ablest of that body, and before the close of his term, was elected its President by an almost unanimous vote. In 1846, he was re-elected by his constituents to a second term of three years.

In 1848, he was a candidate for Presidential elector upon the Taylor and Fillmore ticket, and as such, "stumped" the Northern part of Indiana.

Upon the close of his second term in the Senate, he withdrew for a time from public life and devoted himself to the practice of his profession; at all times, however, taking a deep interest in the current politics of the day, and identifying himself with the struggles of the radical element which was steadfastly battling the encroachments of slavery. His opposition to the gigantic institution of slavery was always intense and outspoken; particularly so after the Kansas and Nebraska Bill had demonstrated the persevering perfidy and aggressiveness of the South.

In 1861, he was one of the five commissioners appointed by Governor Morton to represent Indiana in the Peace Congress which was held at Washington. His experience in that body satisfied him of the hopelessness of a compromise, with a power which spurned all overtures except such as were dictated by the South, who were then plotting and laying their plans to break up the Government.

Referring to the determination of the country never to consent to the extension of slavery, while addressing the Peace Congress, he continued in the following almost prophetic words: "If in consequence of this position the foundations of society are to be broken up, civil war inaugurated and the destruction of the Government attempted, you must remember we are standing by the constitution, in favor of sustaining the laws of the land, denying the existence of any real grievance; and standing thus with the consciousness of strength which integrity imparts, you must strike the first blow, cross the Rubicon, commit the foul and damning crime of Treason, bring upon your people ruin, devastation and destruction, and call down upon your guilty heads, the curses of your children, and the disapprobation of the civilized world." Mr. Orth returned to Indiana but a few weeks before the outbreak of hostilities in South Carolina. From that time forth, he was zealously committed to the great cause of preserving the Union, and the complete suppression of the rebellion—lending all his influence to a vigorous prosecution of the war, and support of the Government in the overwhelming troubles which beset it. In the summer of 1862, the State of Indiana being threatened with a sudden invasion, Governor Morton made a call for Volunteers to meet the emergency. In a public meeting held in response to the call on the same Sunday on which it was telegraphed to La Fayette, Mr. Orth closed an eloquent appeal by placing his own name first upon the roll of Volunteers, an example which was at once followed by about 200 more, who elected him captain, and within twelve hours reported for duty at Indianapolis. He was ordered with his men to the Ohio river, and placed in command of the U. S. Ram "Horner," on which he did duty, patrolling the river until his term of service expired. In the Fall of the same year, he was elected to the 38th Congress—his competitor being the Hon. John Pettit, formerly U. S. Senator from that State. Mr. Orth was assigned by Speaker Colfax to the committees on Foreign Affairs, and Freedman Affairs. Acting with the Administration members, he identified himself at once with all the war and reformatory measures, of the great and patriotic Union party.

By his application to his duties, his intelligent comprehension of the great

questions cast upon Congress, and his able exposition and advocacy of the same on various occasions on the floor, he obtained a standing and influence among his fellow members sensibly perceptible by all who visited the Capitol. In 1864, he was re-elected to the present Congress in which he retains his place on the same committees. As a member of the 38th Congress, Mr. Orth had the enviable opportunity of placing *his* name on the roll of those who voted for the memorable amendment abolishing slavery, and he justly prides himself upon the privilege he thus enjoyed. While the amendment was under discussion, he gave it all the aid of his advocacy, and the governing principle of his conduct since has been to give perfect effect to its provisions. Hence he has zealously assisted all legislation having this end in view; holding that the only enduring foundations for our country's future, are justice, humanity, and equal rights. During the present Congress, he has faithfully stood by the Union majority, voting affirmatively upon the District Suffrage, the Freedmen's Bureau, and the Civil Rights Bills.

Mr. Orth is a gentleman of fine personal presence, and possessed of frank and genial manners. As a speaker, his warmth of feeling supplies the tedious ratiocination of colder natures, and conducts him to his subject by direct courses. He delivers himself with animation and vehemence, and is peculiarly ready in illustration and repartee. As a specimen of his oratory, the following may be given, extracted from a speech delivered on January 6th, 1865, at a time when the House of Representatives had under consideration the amendment abolishing Slavery:

OUR DESTINY.

But, sir, we shall not fail. Let us in all our transactions be just and fear not. Let us faithfully discharge these and other duties as they arise, and it needs not the spirit of prophecy to foretell what under the providence of God, is to be our nation's destiny.

"There is light beyond—

And dove-like peace with gentle wings descends;
See, as she comes the hideous bird of death
Flaps his dark plumage, shrieking as he flies
From fields whereon he looked for future prey.

"Brethren, united as in former days,
Consult together for the common weal;
Chastened in spirit, more forbearing they,
Loving God better for their punishment—
Columbia's genius, smiling, looks abroad,
And cries, exultant, ALL, AT LAST, IS SAFE."

This war is shaking North and South, East and West, to their centres, and the influences that will be fully developed in years to come are to us now scarcely perceptible. Antiquated ideas are being laid aside, and mental vigor no longer pursues its ancient channels. Theories and principles which heretofore received our homage for no better reason than that they had received the homage of our fathers, now wasting away beneath the touch of a new thought and a new experience. The sordid are becoming liberal, the selfish profuse, the brave heroic. Age is rejuvenated, and youth and manhood possess increased vitality and energy, while the "old foggy" has become an antique relic, and lives only in the forgotten past. The immense demands of our struggle are bringing our people up to the requisite standard. They are proving themselves equal to the occasion, and exemplifying their capacity in every sphere in which they are called to act. The nation is being born again, and from the fire and smoke of battle, from its death groans of agony, from the patient suffering in the hospital, from the victorious shouts of the conqueror, from every avenue of industry, quickened into new life, the American Republic will emerge wiser, better, purer and more powerful. We are called upon to carry up higher and higher the work of the fathers. We are to develop, to mature, to protect every energy, every sentiment, every aspiration in man's nature, to secure to him every natural right, to demonstrate to the world his capacity for civil, social, religious, mental, and physical enjoyment.

Our Government, based upon these principles, and sustained for their preservation, is to be a guide for the nations and to stand in every noble attribute towards them as the Alps stand towards their surrounding hills. With our immense population, its rapid augmentation, its peculiar characteristics, having in its veins the blood of all other nationalities—with our climates, soils, productions, mineral wealth, who is there to say to us, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther; and here shall thy proud waves be stayed?" We are planted on the North American continent and the three oceans and the gulf can alone limit our territorial expansion. The lines which you now see on the map of North America as dividing one national possession from another will disappear, they will be sponged out by our people, and our children will see, if we do not live to see, the American flag floating over every foot of this continent, and the American Constitution protecting every human being on its soil.

On the 10th of March, 1866, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Orth made a speech full of patriotism on the true basis of reconstruction. He was warmly congratulated by the Union members in his bold stand against admitting the reconstructed rebels to occupy seats in the American Congress, and holding positions of trust and honor.

In speaking of forming a new party he said :

"We need no new party. Those who assumed the once honored name of 'Democracy,' under which to carry out their traitorous designs, and have thus brought deserved reproach upon themselves and their party cognomen, may need a new party organization to cover up and hide from merited public scorn the last five years of their history. The Union party, which sprang into existence when rebellion fired its first gun, which has stood by the Government under every difficulty and saved it thus far from subversion, is able under the providence of God to meet all present and future emergencies and solve all questions pertaining to our national safety and prosperity. Animated by the common dangers of the past, by the difficulties of the present, and the importance of the future, let the Union men press on in the discharge of every duty, discarding mere questions of expediency, about which a difference of opinion may well be tolerated, and remembering that upon their united action depends the salvation of the Republic."

In 1864, Hon. Godlove S. Orth, after a thorough canvass of his district, was elected to the 39th Congress over James F. Harney, the Democratic candidate.

The following is the vote by counties :

	G. S. ORTH.	J. F. HARNEY.		G. S. ORTH.	J. F. HARNEY.
Boone	2,066	1,705	Montgomery	2,262	2,260
Carroll	1,478	1,599	Tippecanoe	3,336	2,685
Clinton	1,460	1,519	Warren	1,342	748
Fountain	1,592	1,833			
				13,536	12,349

Hon. G. S. Orth's majority 1,187.

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives, was born in the City of New York March 23, 1823. Death a few months previous claimed his father for a victim, and assigned him the place of an only child of a widowed mother.

Very early in life thrown upon the world with limited means of support, he exhibited those qualities of energy and application which have since done so much to win him success. His education was by force of circumstances completed in a public school at the age of ten years, and he at once went behind the counter of a mercantile establishment. Three years later he went with his mother to Indiana, at that time a wilderness, and selected a

home in the beautiful valley of the St. Joseph, where the boy of then has grown to be the statesman of to-day. His first duties in his new home were those of Deputy County Auditor, in which position he won many friends, and so improved his leisure hours, that he soon became acknowledged authority in questions of State law.

At this time the tide of emigration was rapidly filling up the section where he lived, and the need of a first class paper was keenly felt. His attention was thus turned to journalism, and in 1845 he became editor and proprietor of the St. Joseph Valley Register, which soon took a high stand among the papers of the West. Its columns contained nothing revolting, and its presence in the family circle did not breathe forth thoughts other than those of an elevating character, while its strength was devoted to those interests of mankind which build up society. Mr. Colfax became settled early in life, having returned East and brought back the associate of his childhood as a wife, before entering upon editorial duties. He was Senate Reporter for the State Journal at Indianapolis before this time, also for several months after publishing the Register. A few years pass, during which our subject was active as a participant in public debates, frequently speaking in behalf of temperance and other reforms. In 1848, Mr. Colfax took his first step in political life by going as a Delegate to the Whig Convention which nominated Gen. Taylor for the Presidency.

Two years later he was Secretary and an active member of the Convention which adopted the present Constitution of Indiana, at which time he fearlessly opposed the clause preventing free colored men from coming into the State. One year later when just past the constitutional age, he was unanimously nominated for Congress in a District strongly Democratic in opposition to Dr. Fitch the then incumbent, and afterwards U. S. Senator.

They made a thorough canvass together, and though he was defeated by 200 votes he became a general favorite with the people, having shown during the campaign his strength of intellect and readiness as a debater to such a degree, that it only required the tide of party success at the second following election to gain him the position he has since so ably filled. His first speech in Congress went forth to repel the tide of terror which was sweeping over struggling Kansas, and clearly showed that even then he was of one the best debators of the lower House. Of this speech 500,000 copies were sent broadcast over the land.

During the two months contest for the speakership when Gen. Banks was elected, Mr. Colfax by his quickness of perception and readiness in parliamentary tactics, was perhaps more than any other one instrumental in securing that result. At the Congress following he was appointed chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, in which position he proved himself a friend to the Western frontiersmen by urging the necessity for their having more extended postal facilities; a feeling which so soon after made him one of the foremost in advocating a railroad to the Pacific.

In 1863, he was chosen Speaker of the 38th Congress on the first ballot which stood 101 to 81. How he has since filled that position the readers of this sketch know full well.

During the dark hours of our war Mr. Lincoln and he stood together like brothers, ever confident of the final triumph of the right. On that fatal night they parted after he had received the President's last verbal message to the miners of the far West. No heart felt keener the grief of that terrible event, and after waiting until all that was mortal of his friend

had been deposited at Springfield, he started for the Pacific to deliver along the way the message committed to his keeping, and to gain information regarding the great resources of our vast country.

That trip, or rather ovation, is yet so familiar to all that we pass it by without comment. He returned more popular than ever, and was again elected by 103 majority to the Speakership of the present Congress.

Mr. Colfax has ever been decided in his views respecting the great issues of the country since entering upon political life, always valuing justice and principle far more than popularity or position. During his first campaign he had to meet boldly the stand he took at the State Constitutional Convention respecting the admission of free colored men into Indiana. His opponent raised this issue on the first day of the canvass, but seldom afterwards, since Mr. Colfax fearlessly declared that if the gaining of a seat in Congress depended upon his compromising his sense of right he spurned the position, and a thousand times preferred the far more honorable station of a private citizen.

As to his position before he was re-elected Speaker, the following extracts from a speech made in response to a serenade given a few evenings previous to his last election as Speaker will suffice :

"I shall hail the day when all the States shall revolve in their appropriate orbits around the Central Government, and when we can behold them, distinct as the billows, but one as the sea. But we cannot forget that history teaches us that it was eight years after the surrender at Yorktown in the Revolutionary war—though our fathers were of one mind as to its necessity—before the Constitution was adopted, and the Union thus established.

"It is auspicious that the ablest Congress that has set here during my knowledge of public affairs, meets next month, to face and settle the momentous questions which is before it. It will not be governed by any spirit of revenge, but solely by its duty to the country. I have no right to anticipate its action, nor do I bind myself to any inflexible, unalterable policy ; but these ideas occur to me, and I speak them with the frankness with which we should always express our views."

Again, he says :

"The danger is in too much precipitation. Let us, rather, make haste slowly, and we can then hope that the foundation of our Government, when thus reconstructed on the basis of indisputable loyalty, will be as eternal as the stars."

These words went forth to the people as the forerunner of the only safe and just policy of reconstruction, and tended more to unite public sentiment than any other words spoken since the death of Mr. Lincoln.

His present platform is simply that "loyal men should govern a preserved Republic." On this, he feels it safe to stand, leaving the events of the future to that Being who has thus far safely led us through danger.

He looks forward to a gradual triumph of the right until as a people we shall hold a position commensurate with the grandeur of our principles.

On Tuesday night, April 10th, 1866, the Indiana delegation in Congress who voted for the civil rights bill, "notwithstanding the objections of the President," were serenaded by citizens from Indiana. Speaker Colfax in speaking upon the question of reconstruction said :

"You will ask, perhaps, what is my policy of reconstruction ? I will tell you in a few words. It is the policy of reconstruction laid down by Andrew Johnson with such emphasis and earnestness in his speeches made to the public between the month of June, 1864, and the month of May, 1865. [Cheers.] I endorse the sentiments proclaimed by him in Nashville, the night he was nominated as Vice-President. I endorse the sentiments proclaimed by him in the Capital the day when the news of the surrender of Lee's army was received. I endorse the sentiments uttered by him to various committees upon his entering the Presidency. I learned those sentiments

from him, and cannot unlearn them now. I believed in them then, and believe in them still. They showed his construction of the Baltimore platform, and, higher still, of his feelings of duty to the country. His radical speeches in Tennessee were endorsed by his election, and I stand by those declarations yet. They can be condensed into one single sentence, and that is: "Loyal men shall govern a preserved Republic!" [Cheers.] I stand by that doctrine; the Congress of the United States stands by that doctrine. It will prevail, and in the policy of reconstruction which shall be adopted if we are faithful to ourselves, if we are faithful to the country, if we are faithful to the brave men who went forth from their happy homes to die for the salvation of the Union, we will proclaim in our legislation, as Andrew Johnson proclaimed at Nashville: "Loyal men shall govern a preserved Republic!"

Mr. Colfax is under medium hight, with brown hair, a brow firmly moulded, a blue, open and generous eye, a frank face full of character, a mouth strongly inclined to smile at the least provocation, although clearly showing his traits of energy, application, candor and kindness; which have done so much towards making him what he is, and have won for him that legion of friends whose respect and honor he bears to-day.

In 1864, he was re-elected to Congress by 1680 majority over David Turpie, the Democratic candidate. The following is the vote by counties:

	S. COLFAX.	D. TURPIE.		S. COLFAX.	D. TURPIE.
Benton	388	287	Newton	344	271
Cass	1,860	2,105	Pulaski	517	704
Fulton	1,008	1,091	Porter	1,440	1,038
Jasper	596	279	Starke	224	282
Lake	1,282	479	St. Joseph	2,185	1,681
Laporte	2,706	2,248	White	983	901
Marshall	1,216	1,808			
Miami	1,909	1,768			
				16,658	14,978

Hon. Schuyler Colfax's majority, 1,680.

TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

HON. JOSEPH H. DEFREES.

He was born May 12th, 1812, in White county, Tennessee; at the age of 8 years his father moved to Piqua, Miama county, Ohio, at that time almost a wilderness; at the age of 15 he entered a printing office and learned the business. In the fall of 1831 he and his brother, John D. Defrees, established a weekly newspaper at South Bend, Indiana, which had just been laid out on the banks of the St. Joseph's river; one-half or more of the population were Indians. In 1833 he sold his interest in the paper and removed to Goshen, Elkhart county, Indiana, where he now resides; having turned his attention to the mercantile business, in which he has been very successful. The principal part of his education was obtained in a printing office—schools were little known in that part of Tennessee where he spent his early boyhood; he spent his early manhood on the frontier among the Indians. Politically he was a Whig in the days of Whiggery, and served his people (although his county was Democratic) as sheriff for four years; he served one session in the lower house of the Indiana Legislature, and two years in the Indiana State Senate. Now he is an ardent and zealous Union man, and in the fall of 1864 was nominated by the Union men of the tenth district as their candidate for Congress; was elected over Hon. Joseph H. Edgerton, the Democratic candidate, then a member of Congress, by 580 majority.

In the House of Representatives, February 15, 1866, he expressed his views upon the various perplexing questions then before the House. He

avored the amendment to the Constitution of the United States excluding persons prohibited from the exercise of the elective franchise from forming a part of the basis of representation. This provision he says "is a fair one, and it seems to me that no proper objections can be raised against it."

On the important question, whether the States are in or out of the Union, he says:

And probably the most difficult problem to solve of any other, is the policy to be pursued in what is generally termed reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion. To me our duty seems to be plain. I do not think it matters much for practical purposes whether these States are in or out of the Union. We may speculate and theorize and talk about abstract questions the whole session and be no nearer the true condition of these States than when the session commenced. Why not accept of the facts as they are? These States attempted secession. Had they succeeded, they would now be out of the Union—there can be no question of that fact—and we would have no trouble in defining their true position. But they failed in accomplishing their designs, consequently they are in the Union, and you cannot get them out now that the rebellion has failed, only in the same manner in which you admit States originally into the Union, and that with their consent. Now, that is my opinion, and let it go for what it is worth.

Upon compromising with traitors he says:

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am no more in favor of compromising with traitors than the most radical man upon this floor, for I believe if there is one sin more heinous than another that men can commit, either toward God or his country, it is the sin of treason. But I am in favor of rallying around and sustaining whatever loyalty may be found in those disorganized States. I am in favor of holding up the hands of the weak, and saying to those who are earnestly engaged in endeavoring to bring order out of confusion, to persevere; and although your State organizations are not all that we could desire or wish, yet we will come to your relief and aid you in your great task.

He favored admitting all the Representatives from Tennessee, who could take the "Iron Clad Oath."

The following is the vote of the 10th District in 1864.

J. H. DEFREES.		J. K. EDGERTON.		J. H. DEFREES.		J. K. EDGERTON.	
Allen	2,233	4,622	Noble	2,041		1,482	
DeKalb	1,533	1,488	Stauben	1,632		579	
Elkhart	2,289	1,977	Whitley	1,113		1,322	
Kosciusko	2,185	1,831					
La Grange	1,591	736		14,617		14,037	

Hon. Joseph H. Defrees over J. K. Edgerton 580.

ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

HON. THOMAS N. STILWELL

Was born August 29, 1830, in Stilwell, Butler county, Ohio. In early life he attended the common schools of Ohio, where he prepared himself for college. He attended Oxford College about two years, from thence he went to Farmers' College, College Hill, Ohio, where his collegiate course was finished. He read law with General S. F. Carey, of Ohio, a man of marked ability and sterling integrity, and one of the most eloquent and brilliant speakers in the West.

In 1852 he married the daughter of Rev. James Conwell, of Laurel, Indiana. In the fall of 1853 he commenced the practice of law at Anderson, Madison county, Indiana, (his present residence,) where he practiced law until 1855, when he retired from the profession to enter the

banking business, in which he is at present engaged, and has been very successful. In 1855, he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Indiana Legislature, and served as Chairman of the Committee on Fees and Salaries during the session of that year. Before the breaking out of the rebellion Mr. Stilwell acted with the Democratic party. He was a warm and zealous friend of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, and advocated him for the Presidency in 1860, and adhered to that party until the outbreak of civil war, when he abandoned party ties and was among the first to offer his services to the support of the Government: so patriotic and active was he to preserve the Government of our fathers that Governor Morton called on him to organize a regiment, to which he responded by raising the 34th Indiana Infantry, which was organized and equipped in Anderson. At the request of the regiment he accepted the position of quarter-master; he remained with the regiment some nine months when he was disabled by a dangerous and protracted attack of typhoid fever—during this illness Mr. Stilwell tendered his resignation to General Halleck, then in command of the Department of Missouri, which was accepted.

In 1862, Mr. Stilwell's name was presented by his friends for the nomination for Congress at the Union Convention which met at Kokomo, but was withdrawn, and Hon. J. P. C. Shanks was nominated. Mr. Stilwell made an active canvass throughout the District, urging his old Democratic friends to stand by Mr. Lincoln and the friends of his administration in their efforts to put down a wicked rebellion, and protect the Government in all its purity and grandeur. Under the call for troops in the fall of 1863, Mr. Stilwell was again urged by Governor Morton to assist in raising the quota devolving on Indiana, to which was added the appointment of Colonel commanding the District. Mr. Stilwell immediately accepted the position, and with zeal and industry he soon accomplished the patriotic work assigned him. He erected barracks and organized a camp at Kokomo, Indiana, and by his untiring energy and popularity, soon raised a regiment of Infantry, (130th Ind. Vols.,) and six companies of cavalry, being part of the 11th Indiana Cavalry, in all a force of sixteen hundred men, being more men than were raised in any other Congressional District in the State under that call.

The heroic valor shown by these troops on the bloody battle-fields of the South rank them among the best soldiers of the war.

Mr. Stilwell having received an invitation from the Secretary of War, as one of the invited guests at the raising of the old Flag on Fort Sumter, sailed in the Steamer Arago with that party from New York, April 6th, 1865, and participated on that occasion. It was on the return, when off Fortress Monroe, that they heard of the death of President Lincoln.

In the summer of 1864, the Union Convention of the 11th District assembled at Anderson, and nominated Col. Stilwell for Congress. He accepted the nomination and made a thorough canvass. During the memorable campaign of 1864, Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, made several speeches in the 11th District which greatly assisted Mr. Stilwell's election. It was during that campaign that Colonel Stilwell became personally acquainted with President Johnson, and their relations have ever since been very intimate.

Mr. Stilwell's election was a great triumph. His success was so complete that he received the vote of his District, which had on the preceding election chose Hon. James F. McDowell, (Democrat,) by a majority of 923 votes. Mr. Stilwell's majority over McDowell (Democrat) was 2,244 votes.

I will not, Mr. Chairman, pursue this subject further. I rejoice in the great good which the recent contest has produced. I hope we may reap all its legitimate fruits. I hope it will make us a great and united people, with one language, one heart, one destiny. I rejoice, sir, that the African race has risen to the condition of freedom. In the dispensations of Providence, the nation laid its hands on the bowed captives, and they sprang to the dignity of freedom. It touched their sightless eyes, and they opened to the morning light of perpetual liberty. At the beginning of the contest they appeared to be the orphans of Providence; at its close they were the wards of the Republic. Under Providence, the guiding legislation of Congress, and the wisdom and justice of those they live among, they are now to go forward to their final destiny. Starting as men, with perfect equality before the law, they will soon become an important part of the body politic. Time will wear away prejudice, and soon reconcile all parties to the new condition of things.

Mr. Chairman, I am hopeful of the future. The Constitution as it stands, is the bond of perfect union and the guarantee of innumerable blessings to this people. Under it we have grown to a great and powerful nation. It seems to me to embrace within its ample folds every State and every individual of each State, whether he be rebel or loyal; and that it has full power to punish the one and protect the other. I hope, sir, that in settling the grave question before us, we shall keep within the bounds of this great charter of our liberties, and that no consideration of party advantage or political power will swerve us from the line of duty at a moment so critical. If this be so, the future presents no difficulties. The eleven eclipsed stars will pass from under the shadows which now obscure them, and return to the pure light of a restored and happy Union.

Hon. T. N. Stilwell is about five feet and eight inches high—dark eyes and black hair; is kind and genial—a “whole soul man,” always ready and anxious to serve the Union men of his State. His influence with the President of the United States is not unknown to the people of Indiana and other States. The following is the vote by counties in his District, in 1864:

T. N. STILWELL.		J. F. McDOWELL.		T. N. STILWELL.		J. F. McDOWELL.	
Adams	487	1,221	Madison	1,638		2,069	
Blackford	361	512	Tipton	790		971	
Grant	1,613	1,282	Wabash	2,398		1,319	
Hamilton	2,955	1,076	Wells	870		1,247	
Howard	1,739	909					
Huntington	1,643	1,642		15,623		13,383	
Jay	1,129	1,135					

Hon. T. N. Stilwell's majority, 2,240.

The vote of Indiana by counties for Governor and President in 1864.

COUNTIES.	GOVERNOR, 1864.		PRESIDENT, 1864.	
	Union.	Democrat.	Union.	D em.
	Morton.	McDonald.	Lincoln.	McClell'n.
Adams.....	491	1218	485	1156
Allen.....	2251	4610	2244	4932
Bartholomew	1780	2102	1645	2051
Benton	380	287	380	272
Blackford	363	509	355	475
Boone.....	2088	1691	2124	1651
Brown	367	823	288	821
Carroll.....	1495	1591	1431	1583
Cass	1875	2093	1836	2087
Clark.....	1745	2072	1683	1986
Clay.....	1293	1514	1088	1407
Clinton	1473	1513	1413	1501
Crawford.....	787	735	706	709
Daviess	1257	1252	1227	1299
Dearborn	2151	2354	2117	2420
Decatur	2017	1485	2172	1559
De Kalb.....	1563	1465	1484	1472
Delaware	2330	707	2405	588
Dubois	322	1506	296	1454
Elkart.....	2307	1964	2253	2000
Fayette.....	1348	834	1318	860
Floyd.....	1733	2017	1457	2055
Fountain.....	1606	1823	1562	1818
Franklin	1453	2288	1399	2316
Fulton.....	1010	1096	987	1099
Gibson	1324	1485	1297	1516
Grant	1624	1278	1547	1238
Greene	1277	1468	1212	1515
Hamilton	2970	1080	3225	1093
Hancock.....	1370	1394	1369	1337
Harrison	1436	1809	1329	1780
Hendricks.....	2614	1035	2622	832
Henry.....	3008	1123	3027	1057
Howard	1760	897	1728	932
Huntington	1665	1625	1597	1685
Jackson.....	1257	1753	1187	1795
Jasper.....	599	278	585	286
Jay	1138	1128	1103	1143
Jefferson	2890	1815	2758	1777
Jennings	1828	1162	1817	1079
Johnson.....	1748	1560	1532	1715
Knox.....	1368	1763	1348	1817
Kosciusco.....	2217	1809	2188	1808
La Grange.....	1625	712	1583	796
Lake	1284	477	1275	461
Laporte.....	2772	2247	2766	2145
Lawrence	1462	1183	1421	1085
Madison	1668	2063	1535	2057
Marion.....	9554	3221	10952	3486
Marshall	1222	1805	1206	1589
Martin	615	875	576	817
Miami.....	1916	1759	1831	1717
Monroe.....	1224	1220	1202	1210
Montgomery.....	2302	2238	2228	2260
Morgan.....	1853	1309	1793	1283
Newton.....	349	368	350	274
Noble	2077	1463	1992	1550

COUNTIES.	Morton.	McDonald.	Lincoln.	McClell'n.
Ohio	605	402	592	381
Orange.....	874	1025	804	1020
Owen	1091	1544	1053	1522
Parke.....	2115	1219	2121	1236
Perry	1144	1081	1112	1042
Pike	938	957	920	971
Porter.....	1448	1030	1469	936
Posey	1433	1553	1357	1585
Pulaski.....	545	699	488	718
Putnam.....	2088	2110	1968	2155
Randolph.....	2443	1177	2371	1168
Ripley	1931	1714	1826	1750
Rush	1944	1672	1881	1680
Scott	624	736	586	742
Shelby.....	1804	2365	1837	2223
Spencer	1577	1468	1558	1427
Starke	224	283	217	247
Steuben	1664	551	1642	610
St. Joseph	2191	1682	2188	1558
Sullivan.....	754	2187	795	2059
Switzerland.....	1530	812	1440	855
Tippecano	3392	2669	3489	2775
Tipton	800	965	731	1019
Union	827	598	832	592
Vanderburgh	2649	2349	2734	2114
Vermillion.....	1069	703	1044	752
Vigo	2872	2211	2887	2167
Wabash	2409	1307	2461	1229
Warren	1351	742	1373	761
Warrick	1336	1442	1247	1441
Washington	1333	1840	1242	1799
Wayne	4651	1777	4238	1529
Wells	870	1248	846	1235
White	973	923	940	899
Whitley	1125	1311	1062	1327
Total.....	152084	131201	150422	130233

THE POPULAR VOTE OF INDIANA FOR PRESIDENT,
FROM 1840 TO 1864.

1864—Republican, Lincoln.....150,422	—Free Soil, Hale	6,934
—Democratic, McClellan.....130,233		
Lincoln's majority..... 20,189	Pierce over Scott.....	14,398
1860—Republican, Lincoln.....139,033	1848—Whig, Taylor	69,907
—Democratic, Douglass.....115,509	—Democratic, Cass.....	74,745
—Democratic, Breckinridge. 12,295	—Free Soil, Van Buren	8,100
—National Union, Bell..... 5,306	Cass over Taylor	4,838
Lincoln's maj. over all..... 6,933	1844—Whig, Clay.....	67,867
1856—Republican, Fremont..... 94,375	—Democratic, Polk.....	70,113
—Democratic, Buchanan.....118,670	—Free Soil, Birney.....	2,106
—American, Filmore..... 22,386	Polk over Clay.....	2,246
Buchanan over Fremont... 24,295	1840—Whig, Harrison	65,302
1852—Whig, Scott	—Democratic—Van Buren...	51,601
—Democratic, Pierce..... 95,299	Harrison over Van Buren..	13,698

MARTHA HOPKINS.

A BALLAD OF INDIANA.

From the kitchen, Martha Hopkins, as she stood there making pies,
Southward looks along the turnpike, with her hand above her eyes;
Where, along the distant hill-side, her yearling heifer feeds,
And a little grass is growing in a mighty sight of weeds.
All the air is full of noises, for there isn't any school,
And the boys, with turned-up pantaloons, are wading in the pool;
Blithely frisk unnumbered chickens, cackling, for they cannot laugh;
Where the airy summits brighten, nimbly leaps the little calf.
Gentle eyes of Martha Hopkins! tell me, wherefore do ye gaze
On the ground that's being furrowed for the planting of the maize?
Tell me wherefore, down the valley, ye have traced the turnpike way,
Far beyond the cattle pasture, and the brick-yard, with its clay?
Ah! the dogwood tree may blossom, and the door-yard green may shine,
With the tears of amber dropping from the washing on the line;
And the morning's breath of balsam lightly brush her freckled cheek—
Little recketh Martha Hopkins of the tales of Spring they speak.
When the summer's burning solstice on the scanty harvest glowed,
She had watched a man on horseback riding down the turnpike road;
Many times she saw him turning, looking backward, quite forlorn,
Till amid the trees she lost him, in the shadow of the barn.
Ere the supper time was over he had passed the kiln of brick,
Crossed the rushing yellow river, and had forded quite a creek,
And his flat-boat load was taken, at the time, for pork and beans,
With the traders of the Wabash, to the wharf at New Orleans.
Therefore watchen Martha Hopkins—holding in her hand the pans,
When the sound of distant footsteps sounds exactly like a man's;
Not a wind the stove pipe rattles, not a door behind her jars,
But she seems to hear the rattle of his letting down the bars.
Often sees the men on horseback, coming down the turnpike rough,
But they come not as John Jackson, she can see it well enough;
Well she knows the sober trotting of the sorrel horse he keeps,
As he jogs along at leisure, with his head down like a sheep's.
She would know him 'mongst a thousand, by his home-made coat and vest;
By his socks, which were blue woolen, such as farmers wear out West;
By the color of his trowsers, and the saddle which was spread
With a blanket which was taken for that purpose from the bed.
None like he the yoke of hickory on the unbroken steer can throw,
None amid his father's corn-fields use like him the spade and hoe;
And at all the apple-cuttings few indeed the men have been
Who could dance with him the polka, touch like him the violin.
He has said to Martha Hopkins, and she thinks she hears him now,
For she knows as well as can be that he meant to keep his vow;
When the buck-eye tree has blossomed, and your uncle plants his corn,
Shall the bells of Indiana usher in the wedding morn?
He has pictured his relations, and her Sunday hat and gown,
And he thinks he'll get a carriage, and they'll spend a day in town;
That their love will newly kindle, and what comfort it will give,
To sit down to the first breakfast in the cabin where they'll live!
Tender eyes of Martha Hopkins! what has got you in such a scrape?
'Tis a tear that falls and glitters on the ruffle of her cape;
Ah! the eye of love may brighten, to be certain what it sees—
One man looks much like another when half-hidden by the trees.
But her eager eyes rekindle, she forgets the pies and bread,
As she sees a man on horseback, round the corner of the shed.
Now tie on another apron, get the comb and smooth your hair,
'Tis the sorrel horse that gallops, 'tis John Jackson's self that's there!

[The above poem was written about fifteen years ago; I would willingly give the writer's name did I know it.]





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